[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
the American [illegible]

The Dearborn [illegible] [illegible] Ford [illegible] the suggestion that Mr. Ford [illegible] the [illegible] of the magazine [illegible] and that they were [illegible] the Jewish [illegible]

Had I appreciated even [illegible] nature, to say nothing of the [illegible] of these [illegible], I would have forbidden their [illegible] without a moment's hesitation [illegible].

His Motives Questioned

Throughout the country some [illegible] leaders of Jewish [illegible] have [illegible] tacitly accepted the retraction as sincere and manly. Others have regarded it with incredulity, charging some material motive [illegible] inspired it.

Suggested motives have included the thought that Ford wished to be a Presidential candidate in 1928, that the warfare against the Jews had hurt his business, that fear of the outcome of the Sapiro libel suit [illegible].

Mr. Pipp, former editor of a Detroit newspaper and first editor of the Dearborn Independent under Mr. Ford's ownership, makes no effort to [illegible] a motive, but asserts that Mr. Ford had definite Presidential ambitions in 1920 when his magazine's anti-Semitism first was spread before the public, and that he believed the attacks would gain several Gentile votes for every Jewish vote alienated.

Why Pipp Resigned

Mr. Ford's determination to go through with publication of the long series of anti-Semitic articles led to Mr. Pipp's resignation as editor April 1, 1920, the latter states. He was followed by William J. Cameron, present editor, whom he had brought to the magazine from a Detroit paper.

"The first direct discussion I had with Ford about the Jews was when he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship in 1918, two years before the launching of the attacks in the magazine," says Mr. Pipp. "One of the men close to him personally and in a business and political way said that Ford was going to make an attack on the Jews. He asked me to see what I could do to persuade Ford not to.

"It was before I became connected with the magazine. I was supporting Ford as a friend. Ford seemed to think

[illegible] Undisputed

[illegible] tested against [illegible] said. "We can [illegible] I interpreted his ex- [illegible] that he and I believ- [illegible]

[illegible] Cameron has [illegible] were published after [illegible] He says he asked [illegible] Mr. [illegible] "Those [illegible] I said they [illegible] that Mr. Ford [illegible] Pipp [illegible] Ford's approval, but [illegible]

Had Presidential Bee

[illegible] Ford [illegible] denounced [illegible] as "They [illegible]

[illegible] against the Jews [illegible] four or five [illegible] every Jewish vote he [illegible]

In connection with Mr. Ford's re- [illegible] it is interesting to refer to The World of Feb. [illegible] which carried an interview [illegible] of its staff [illegible] Mr. Ford [illegible] his beliefs regarding the Jews [illegible] asked Mr. [illegible] regarded the [illegible] Jew as a problem [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for War

[illegible]

Palma Tells of Starting Negotiations for Correction

Joseph A. Palma, Chief of the Secret Service [illegible] in this city, issued a statement yesterday throwing additional light on the negotiations leading to the publication of Mr. Ford's [illegible].

"Several months ago," he said, "the Dearborn Independent published an article in which my department was interested. It contained inaccuracies," he said, "and at his first opportunity he took these up with Harry Bennett, chief of the Ford secret service." He declined to state the nature of the article but intimated it was not one relating to the Jews.

He declared the statement [illegible] that Ford's detectives had nothing to do with this article or with the Jewish series. Furthermore he asserts, Bennett surprised him by stating that Mr. Ford was really an admirer of the Jews.

"He and Bennett then talked to Mr. Ford about the [illegible] mysterious [illegible] Palma was interested. [illegible] that misinformation had been published, called in one of the editors of the magazine and said, [illegible]

"[illegible] policy is to print only [illegible] the paper is to be a [illegible] of [illegible] and not of de- [illegible]." At [illegible] further conversation [illegible] the Jew- [illegible]

Mr. Ford said that for several months he had been making a quiet investigation and was really surprised at some of the statements that had been made in the Independent. He said that he was for the Jew. "The Jew is essential not only to America, but to the world in general," he said."

Palma said he had known Mr. Ford for a number of years and felt privileged to open the subject further. He [illegible] good words for the Jews, and Mr. Ford, being a kindly man, was deeply [illegible].

"I wish this thing could be stopped and the wrong righted," he exclaimed.

"I was so [illegible]," Palma's statement goes on, "that I really was stunned so I can not say whether Bennett or I made the suggestion, but he [illegible] take steps to right it. I [illegible] promised to help him all I could."

"'Go to it,' he said. 'I [illegible] can do it [illegible] a fair and [illegible] thing to do. When my real views are explained to the proper people they will know the [illegible] I'm prepared to act honorably in this matter and, so far as I am able, to repair any damage that has been done.'"

Palma states that he and Bennett took the matter up with Earl J. Davis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States. After a further conference with Ford, Palma and [illegible] came to New York.

Knowing that George [illegible] of the Internal Revenue Department had a large acquaintance with influential Jewish persons, the statement adds, "we took the matter up with him, and with [illegible] Nathan D. Perlman, former Congressman, who is connected with numerous [illegible] Jewish organizations.

"He arranged a meeting with Louis Marshall, which was held a few days later and the negotiations started. Several days later Mr. Ford's statement was prepared and signed."

Palma added that he wanted to make it clear Mr. Ford acted "with no thought of personal gain, politics or anything else except to right a wrong." His own part in the negotiations, he emphasized, was that of "a [illegible] and personal friend."

Sapiro Says Ford Will Indorse Cooperative Marketing

CHICAGO, July [illegible] (A. P.) — [illegible] Sapiro [illegible] believed [illegible] Ford [illegible] statement of his [illegible]

[illegible]

Kipp One

Planned Jews for War

per people they
prepared a act
and so far as
pair and damage that

that he and Bennett
up with Earl J. Levin,
Attorney General of
After a further
Ford, Palmer and Davis

George Ford agr.
of the Internal Rev-
had a large neg
initial Jewish pa pha
We said, the
with him and with him and
D. Per
with
organizations.
meeting with Lewis
was held a few
Mr. Ford's
signed."
that he wanted to make
Mr. Ford acted "not
of personal gain, politics or
to right a wrong."
the negotiations he
was that of "a pa ota
and personal friend."

Aspire Says Ford Will Indorse Co-operative Marketing

CHICAGO, July 11 (A.P.) — Aspire
said today he believed the
Ford in the settlement of his $1,000,000
would indorse the
marketing. Mr.
Gallagher
continued
making
withdrawal of
suit.
I have faith
Mr. Ford's
Chicago attorney,
that he has to
of the scope, purpose and
accomplishments of co-operative mar-
keting, he will indorse it, because
will know it is sound in principle.
I don't ask that Ford say co-operative
marketing wherever it exists,
but do ask an economic principle
a value
some satisfaction
co-operative marketing
because of this
any farmers of the
Ford."
again pay tribute to Ford
Dearborn Independent's attack
upon

New York Times, Tuesday, July 12th, 1927

FORD'S OWN INQUIRY LED TO HIS APOLOGY

Mr. Palmer Says Overtures He Suggested Brought the Request to "Go to It."

DEARBORN MAKES CHARGE

Claims Ford Ordered Campaign Against Jews to Further His Candidacy for President.

Joseph A. Palmer, head of the New York field force of the United States Secret Service, who formerly was stationed in Detroit, told in an interview yesterday of his part in the negotiations leading up to Henry Ford's apology for and repudiation of The Dearborn Independent's seven-year campaign against the Jews.

Mr. Palmer explained that he went to Mr. Ford several months ago in relation to an inaccurate article published by The Dearborn Independent on a subject in which the Secret Service was interested, and that Mr. Ford rebuked one of his editors, warning him that nothing must be published in the future without complete proof. Then, according to statement that he did not appreciate either the general nature or details of The Dearborn Independent's anti-Jewish articles, and charging that the campaign was begun on Mr. Ford's order to take advantage of anti-Jewish prejudice in rural districts for the furtherance of Ford's Presidential ambitions in 1920.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency also issued several statements on the Ford retraction, including the theory said to be held in Detroit that Mr. Ford's apology was due to the influence of his son, Edsel Ford, who was said to have attempted to invest $1,000,000 in Palestine mortgage securities a year ago.

Mr. Palmer in his statement said:

"Several months ago, The Dearborn Independent published an article in which my department was interested. At my first opportunity, I took this up with Harry Bennett, chief of the Ford secret service, whom I have known for a number of years, and called his attention to a number of inaccuracies. When I questioned him as to where he got such information, he made it very plain indeed that his department had nothing to do with gathering it; that it had been handled entirely by the organization of the Independent.

"I then asked him if the same thing was true in regard to the Jewish articles and he said that it was; that the Ford secret service had nothing to do with them. Then he further surprised me by saying that Mr. Ford was really an admirer of the Jews.

"'He regards them as an essential people,' he said.

"Subsequent to my talk with Bennett, we called on Mr. Ford, and took up with him the article in which I was interested. He promptly called in one of the editors of the magazine and, later, he said, the negotiations started.

"I want to make it clear that the action he (Mr. Ford) took was entirely of his own free will and accord," Mr. Palmer said. "He did it without thought of personal gain, politics, or anything else except to right a wrong to the very best of his ability."

The American Hebrew statement on Mr. Pipp says that he resigned as editor of The Dearborn Independent because he refused to launch the anti-Jewish campaign, and quotes him as saying: "The campaign was carried on not only with Mr. Ford's approval but on his orders."

Discussing the comment made in some quarters that Mr. Ford's apology was a step toward the 1928 Presidential nomination, Mr. Pipp says: "When Ford first launched the attack on the Jews he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, firmly so in his own mind. He figured that the prejudice in the small communities throughout the United States was so strong against the Jews that he would get three, four or five votes there for every Jewish vote he would lose."

Mr. Pipp declares that Mr. Cameron wrote the anti-Jewish articles not because he believed what he wrote but "to please Ford, to reflect Ford's views." As to Mr. Ford's motive in making his apology, Mr. Pipp continues:

"Henry Ford loves money, he loves power, he loves leadership. He must be first in everything. Ford for years encouraged Cameron in the work of vengeance. Now that he sees the effect of it on himself as well as on others he repudiates Cameron and his works, works modeled after Ford's patterns. I will not say

EX-EDITOR MAKES CHARGE

Declares Ford Ordered Campaign Against Jews to Further His Candidacy for President.

Joseph A. Palma, head of the New York field force of the United States Secret Service, who formerly was stationed in Detroit, told in an interview yesterday of his part in the negotiations leading up to Henry Ford's apology for and repudiation of The Dearborn Independent's newspaper campaign against the Jews.

Mr. Palma explained that he went to Mr. Ford several months ago to complain of an inappropriate article published by The Dearborn Independent on a subject in which the Secret Service was interested, and that Mr. Ford rebuked one of his subordinates, warning him that nothing would be published in the future without his personal approval. Mr. Palma, convinced that Mr. Ford had been making a "quiet investigation" of the anti-Semitic articles, said he had been surprised at statements made by his paper, that he was "for" the Jews and had nothing in his papers, and that he would do his duty by the campaign and right the wrong it had done.

Mr. Palma went on, he said, to Judge Davis of Detroit, former Assistant United States Attorney General, and Attorney Louis Marshall, of New York and had conferences with Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, and Senator Copeland, a Vice President of the American Jewish Committee, who were delighted in prospect of a Ford apology. As a result of these conferences, Mr. Ford made a public apology and promised to stop the Dearborn publication in its tracks.

Mr. Palma expressed satisfaction in the outcome, saying he had made his part in the negotiations a personal and patriotic duty. Mr. Palma said he had been a Republican, but had voted for Woodrow Wilson because of his attitude on the peace question. He said he had been a friend of the late Senator Charles W. F. Dickinson, of Michigan, and was a friend of the late Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and now Vice President of the United States, and of the Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois. He said he was a Republican independent, and was a friend of the anti-Wilson Republican Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and of the late President Harding.

Mr. Palma said he had been a reader of The Dearborn Independent since its publication began, but had never read an article by Henry Ford in the paper. He said he had never read any of Ford's books, and was not a reader of his autobiography.

Mr. Palma said that Ford's apology was due to the influence of his son, Edsel Ford, who was said to have attempted to invest $1,000,000 in Palestine mortgage securities a year ago.

Mr. Palma in his statement said:

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"'He regards them as an essential people,' he said.

"Subsequent to my talk with Bennett, we called on Mr. Ford, and took up with him the article in which I was interested. He promptly called in one of the editors of the magazine and told him that in the future, nothing was to be printed unless the paper had full proof in its possession. 'You know my policy is to print only the truth; that this paper is to be a medium of instruction and not of destruction,' he said.

"After some further conversation, mention was made of the articles on the Jews. Mr. Ford said that for several months he had been making a quiet investigation and was really surprised at some of the statements that had been made in the Independent. I have known Mr. Ford for a number of years, and I could see that he really felt hurt at the information his survey had disclosed.

"In view of that fact, I felt that I could open the subject further. I told him that I was particularly pleased at what he said because I came from New York where so large a portion of the population was Jewish and where I had abundant opportunity to observe not only the feelings of the Jew toward him, but also the Jew as a citizen. Being a kindly man, he said best things. 'I wish this thing could be stopped and the wrong righted,' he exclaimed.

"I was so pleased that I really was astonished, so cannot say whether Bennett or I made the suggestion that he take steps to stop it. I promised to help him all I could.

"'Go to it,' he said. 'I know you can do it. It's a fair and honorable thing to do. When my real views are explained to the proper people, they will know that I'm prepared to act honorably in this matter and, as far as I am able, to repair any damage that has been done.'"

Mr. Palma said that he then got in touch with Earl J. Davis of Detroit, and through him with Louis Marshall and Nathan D. Perlman. A few days [illegible] Ford's apology was published in the house of [illegible] Ford.

[illegible] that because he refused to launch the anti-Jewish campaign, and quotes him as saying: "The campaign was carried on not only with Mr. Ford's approval but on his orders."

Discussing the comment made in some quarters that Mr. Ford's apology was a step toward the 1928 Presidential nomination, Mr. Pipp says: "When Ford first launched the attack on the Jews he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, firmly so in his own mind. He figured that the prejudice in the small communities throughout the United States was so strong against the Jews that he would gain three, four or five votes there for every Jewish vote he would lose."

Mr. Pipp declares that Mr. Cameron wrote the anti-Jewish articles not because he believed what he wrote but "to please Ford, to reflect Ford's views." As to Mr. Ford's motive in making his apology, Mr. Pipp continues:

"Henry Ford loves money, he loves power, he loves leadership. He likes to be first in everything. Ford for years encouraged Cameron to the work of vengeance. Now that he sees the effect of it on himself as well as on others he repudiates Cameron and his works, works modeled after Ford's patterns. I will not say the spirit is not contrite. I will not say that he has not been overcome by the awfulness of that which had been done in his name. I will not say that he is sorry for business reasons alone. You will have to judge that for yourself."

The man with whom Edsel Ford negotiated for a $1,000,000 loan to Palestine, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was Morris Kredberg, a Detroit Zionist, and spokesman of Zionist investment corporations. Although Edsel Ford viewed favorably the idea of the Ford fortune cooperating in the rehabilitation of Palestine as the Jewish national home, the statement continued, "the negotiations did not culminate due to criticism expressed in certain Zionist quarters of the endorsement of Ford's cooperation. This criticism was based on the fact that an avowed enemy of the Jews, as Henry Ford was then considered, could not be permitted to cooperate with Zionism in the rehabilitation of Palestine."

Comments in the German press, quoted by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, included the following:

Vossische Zeitung: "The man who was compelled to abandon his own product and now is getting rid of his borrowed opinions."

Berliner Tageblatt: "Only a short time ago Ford, in an interview with the representatives of the Zionist Congress, urged the Jewish people to free itself from the slavery of Jewish capital and of the Jewish League of Nations."

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency also publishes the following statement from Alfred M. Cohen, President of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, who is visiting in Prague, Czechoslovakia:

"Henry Ford will prove true his

[illegible]

[illegible] Ford's support.

[illegible] Wednesday last, Leaks for All the Democratic Marketing.

[illegible]

Detroit Times, April 23, 1927

What Federal Judge Raymond Considers 'Contempt of Court'

IN AN EFFORT TO PERMIT AN ACCUSED woman to explain her side of a case that had attracted wide public attention, The Detroit Times interviewed Mrs. Cora Hoffman, a juror in the Sapiro-Ford trial, on Tuesday after wide circulation of charges against her as a juror.

Because of the publication of her defense [illegible] charges, Judge Raymond publicly rebuked the [illegible] this newspaper.

Below is the interview reprinted from Tuesday's Times so that readers may know what the court considers contempt.

It has been a rule of the Times for years [illegible] charges against anyone, especially charges involving a woman's reputation, without first attempting to get the accused person's answer to these accusations, in order that there may be simultaneous publication of both sides of the controversy.

Here is the interview

(From last Tuesday's Times)

MRS. HOFFMAN, questioned by newspaper men in her home at 3150 Fourteenth avenue, admitted that she had been grilled by Judge Raymond regarding charges that she had [illegible] the women's jury room and discussed the trial with her.

"I told the judge that I did recall meeting a strange woman in the hall and merely granting [illegible] request to let her use the rest room. I do not know the woman."

Mrs. Hoffman then admitted she had been questioned regarding her conversations about the Ford-Sapiro matter with J. Miller of [illegible] Newspaper syndicate, who she said, in a real estate [illegible].

[illegible] the judge that I had talked with Miller several times about selling a flat owned by my husband and myself, but I never discussed the Ford-Sapiro trial with him.

"AS A MATTER of fact, the last time I talked to him I told him to quit hanging around the court room and pestering me and to get out and sell the apartment house.

"Before I was called on this panel, I had never heard of Sapiro and I knew nothing about Mr. Ford's matters. I did not even know the first day I went to court that it was this matter coming up.

"I've never before done jury duty of any sort. I [illegible] one case I would give a verdict against Ford on [illegible] days worth of testimony I had to hear. I've worried my friends not to talk to me about the case.

"After Mrs. Hoffman [illegible] the judge said [illegible] people were trying to get [illegible] to take off the jury and get [illegible] court. [illegible] that she had been [illegible] detectives in Henry Ford.

Detroit Times, April 19, 1927

LIBEL SUIT ROCKED BY SCANDAL

By W K HUTCHINSON

[illegible]

[illegible] were so serious that Judge Raymond ordered an immediate investigation and called in agents of the Department of Justice to aid him in the inquiry.

MISTRIAL POSSIBLE

There was a possibility that his investigation would result in a mistrial being declared. On the other [illegible] be dismissed and the trial proceed with only 11 jurors.

Karen Hapire, the so-called uncooperative King, who sued Ford for $[illegible] damage was to be when confronted with the incident revealed in information obtained by the writer.

The charges were laid before the court late yesterday by Ford's attorneys after the trial had been adjourned because of the illness of [illegible] Hyser & Reed.

[illegible] Ford attorneys could not [illegible] the jury's opinion of [illegible] the jurors, which were produced in the case King. One of [illegible] the jurors would render a [illegible] favorable to Hapire [illegible] stories of [illegible] remarks [illegible]

JUDGE IN CONFERENCE

It was learned the Judge had an hour's conference with the jurors last night in his chambers at the Federal Building. The jurors were brought to the court house by Deputy U. S. Marshal George Hansen and agents of the Department of Justice. Following this conference, the judge said he was investigating a "matter connected with the case," but declined to give any other details. The jurors was said to have [illegible] the [illegible] the court [illegible] entered a [illegible] inquiry before [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ford [illegible] while was re-

Concluded on Next Page, Col. 8.

SCANDAL ROCKS LIBEL TRIAL

Continued from Page One.

[illegible] investigation by [illegible] on a [illegible] while [illegible] [illegible] Washington. [illegible] be [illegible] able to [illegible] the trial [illegible] with Hapire [illegible] for the fourteenth day under cross-examination.

PLOT CHARGES TO BE AIRED

newspapermen. This he said was sufficient to disqualify her as juror.

Shapiro. In a separate affidavit, [illegible] Miller said never discussed the trial within the hearing of a juror. He declared it was evident to defendant's counsel that their defense had collapsed and that something had to be done to prevent the [illegible] and to [illegible] under any circumstances."

"Deponent believes Hanlon concluded "that defendant's counsel has been using every means to delay or prevent the personal appearance of Henry Ford for examination before this court, and that the affidavits filed in this cause by the detectives attached to defendant's staff, were made and framed in a desperate attempt to accomplish that purpose and to secure grounds for a mistrial and thereby subvert the procedure of this deponent and defer or prevent the necessity for the appearance of Henry Ford."

TION FILED

The Ford motion for a mistrial [illegible] as follows:

"Now come the above named [illegible] and [illegible] a mistrial [illegible] following reasons:

"1. Cora Hoffman, one of the [illegible] implicated, [illegible] first of said conversations taking place about 11 a. m., during a recess period, and the second about 12:30 p. m. when the noon recess was taken, one of these men, whose name at that time was not known to deponent, but whom deponent is informed and believes is known as "Kid" Miller, was a man appearing to be from 45 to 50 years of age, about [illegible] inches tall, weighing in the neighborhood of 190 pounds, was bald headed, and was wearing a dark gray [illegible] coat and a dark green hat. On this occasion deponent pointed out this man and called him to the attention of Carl Kenick, John Sandor, Joseph Dorman and Joseph Clennan, who were working under the supervision of deponent.

"On Wednesday March 28, 1928, deponent, in company with said Sandor, saw these same three men above referred to loitering about the corridors of the third floor of the Post Office Building in the vicinity of the court room where said cause was being tried, from 10 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. When eight adjourned for the noon recess. [illegible] the Judge adjourned, [illegible] other adjacent to the [illegible] the said "Kid" Miller approached Mrs. Cora Hoffman, [illegible] and spoke to her by name and shook hands with her. One man began to hold a conversation with the said Cora Hoffman to go to the [illegible] with him; she declined [illegible] said thousand dollars if you will do that." The check [illegible] and started to walk away, the other two men [illegible] and [illegible] in a low tone of voice so that deponent was unable to hear the conversation. The [illegible] Cora Hoffman [illegible] with Miller and said to him, "[illegible] you later." The replied, "[illegible] right." [illegible] in company with [illegible]

[illegible]

the trial of said cause was taken, deponent observed three men of Jewish cast of countenance talking together and when the jurors left the court room one of these men, whom deponent has since been informed and believes the fact to be is known as "Kid" Miller, left his companions and approached the said [illegible] deponent [illegible] Miller [illegible] Mrs. Hoffman to go to dinner with him. Mrs. Hoffman appeared to draw away from Miller saying that a man was following him. Miller said to her, "I will give you thousand dollars to [illegible]." The said Cora Hoffman did not go with Miller, but returned to the court room. The said Miller then joined his companions and left the corridor.

"The said Miller appeared to be about 45 to 50 years of age, weight about 180 to 190 pounds, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height."

Carl Brooks, a former city detective, also swore to overhearing the alleged bribe offer. His affidavit, in part, follows:

[illegible] detective, sworn to seeing Miller confer with Shapiro. His affidavit, in part, follows:

"On March 28, 1928, when the morning recess was taken in the trial of said cause, this deponent observed the said Aaron Shapiro as he was leaving the court room to meet the said Miller. They greeted each other in a friendly manner and [illegible] shook each other. The said Miller and the said Shapiro walked down the corridor together, conversing, and at the end of the hallway adjacent to the court room they shook hands with each other and parted.

"In the afternoon of said day the said Miller was again in attendance at the trial of said cause and this deponent saw him shake hands and engage in conversation with Cora Hoffman, one of the jurors sitting in said cause, who at that time was well known by sight to this deponent. This deponent did not hear the conversation between them."

Milton Johnson, another Ford detective, corroborated the charge that Miller met Shapiro. In his affidavit, Johnson swore:

"Upon the said day, to wit, March 28, 1928, at about the hour of 10:30 a. m. he observed [illegible] man, who positively [illegible] Miller pointed out to him by the name of [illegible] Shapiro, and whom he [illegible] and [illegible]

TO BE AIRED IN FORD-SA

...trial of said cause was taken, ...said observed three men of ...ish clans or consultation ...ing together and when the ...s left the court room one ...hose name, whom deponent ...since been informed and be... the case to be known ...Kid" Miller left his ... and approached the said ...

...deponent heard Miller ...Mrs Hoffman to go to dir... with him. Mrs. Hoffman ar... to drive away from Miller ...g that a man was following ... Miller said to her, "It wi... worth thousands of dollars to ... Cora Hoffman did not go ... Miller, but returned to the ... room. The said Miller then ...d his companions and left ...

...he said Miller appeared to ...about 35 to 50 years of age, ...bt about 160 to 170 pounds, ...ight 5 feet 7 inches to ...

...Brooks, a former city de... also swore to overhearing ...charge Miller offer. He ... in part, follows:

...

...detective, aware to sending Miller con... for both Shapiro. His affidavit, in part, follows.

"On March 22, 1927, when the morning recess was taken in the trial of said cause, this deponent observed the said Aaron Shapiro as he was leaving the court room meet the said Miller they greeted each other in a cordial manner and putting their arms about each other, the said Miller and the said Shapiro walked down the corridor together, conversing, and at the end of the hallway adjacent to the court room they shook hands with each other and parted.

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Walter Johnson, another Pinkerton detective, corroborated the charge that Miller met Shapiro. In his affidavit, Johnson swore:

...

...husband of the woman juror had arrested Mrs. Hoffman was approached with a bribe offer. The Garvain affidavit, in part, read:

On April 19, 1927, he was instructed to see and talk with William Hoffman, the husband of Mrs. Cora Hoffman, serving upon the jury. Deponent says that he found said Hoffman was upon amazing hands with him, opened the conversation by stating, "You fellows are getting me in a hell of a mess." Deponent replied, "Why, what are you worrying about, the saloon?" The conversation continued and the deponent stated that he knew all about the mention of money made by one "Kid" Miller to Mrs Hoffman.

Hoffman then stated, "Yes, I knew all about that; she told me about it that night and I said, 'If you can get $10,000 you can get $15,000,' but I've got that all fixed. What if we say it's a real estate deal or mortgage. I can fix that up. Just save my racket. They haven't got a thing on me."

In another affidavit, William Orth, a cousin of Hoffman, charged ...

...Hoffman were in an ... room where he heard ... conversation and, to the best of memory of this deponent, said William Hoffman, ... of this deponent, was in kitchen of said house during ... conversation."

SHAPIRO'S STATEMENT

...Shapiro's affidavit is as follows:

"That he has never ... with any juror in the ... titled cause beyond the ... al exchange of formal ... upon meeting them from day and ordinary formal ...ties.

"Second. That he has ... discussed the pending ... any matter connected ... with or within the hearing ... any juror.

"Third. That he has ... suggested to any person or ... quested or authorized any ... son, to communicate with ... juror on any matter ... either in his behalf or ... and to his knowledge he ... ever communicated with ... said jurors directly or indirectly in his behalf ... to his knowledge ... person communicated with ... of said jurors, upon such ... with intention or otherwise ... affecting said cause or ... but conducted throughout ...

"Fourth. That daily ... has been so ...

PLOT CHARGED

to newspapermen. This, he said was sufficient to disqualify her as a juror.

Sapiro, in a separate affidavit, swears he never met Miller and never discussed the trial within the hearing of a juror. He declared it was "evident to defendant's counsel that their defense had collapsed and that something had to be done to prevent the further course of this trial and to prevent the jury from acting here under any circumstances."

"Deponent believes," Sapiro concluded, "that defendant's counsel have been using every means to delay or prevent the personal appearance of Henry Ford for examination before this court, and that the affidavits filed in this cause by the detectives attached to defendant's staff, were made and framed in a desperate attempt to accomplish that purpose and to secure grounds for a mistrial and thereby exhaust the resources of this deponent and delay or prevent the necessity for the appearance of Henry Ford."

MOTION FILED

The Ford motion for a mistrial reads as follows:

"Now come the above mentioned defendants with a motion that a mistrial be declared for the following reasons:

"1. Cora Hoffman, one of the jurors impaneled, falsely testified [illegible] preliminary examination [illegible] that said conversations taking place about 11 a. m. during a recess period, and the second about 12 M. on which the noon recess was taken, one of these men whose name at that time was not known to deponent, but whom deponent is informed and believes is known as "Kid" Miller, was a man appearing to be from 45 to 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing in the neighborhood of 180 pounds, was bald headed, and was wearing a dark gray overcoat and a dark green hat. On this occasion deponent pointed out this man and called him to the attention of Carl Brooks, John Sinclair, Joseph Lorman and Joseph Clemens, who were working under the supervision of deponent.

"On Wednesday, March 23, 1927, deponent, in company with said [illegible] saw these same three men above referred to loitering about the corridors of the third floor of the Post Office Building in the vicinity of the court room where said cause was being tried, from 10 a. m. until [illegible] p. m. when court adjourned for the noon recess. At the recess aforesaid, in the corridor adjacent to the court room, the said "Kid" Miller approached the said Cora Hoffman, lifted his hat, spoke to her by name and shook hands with her. They then began to hold a conversation and the said Miller requested the said Cora Hoffman to go to dinner with him; she declined and he remarked, 'You can make several thousand dollars if you will do that.' She shook her head and started to walk away. He then took hold of her arm and they continued their conversation in a low tone of voice so that deponent was unable to hear the conversation. She then looked about her, shook hands with Miller and said to him, 'I'll see you later.' He replied, 'All right,' and left, in company with his two associates above mentioned.

"Deponent states that on Thursday, March 24, 1927, about 10:[illegible] a. m., the court took a recess until afternoon and as soon as the recess was taken the said Miller walked up to the said Sapiro as the latter was leaving the court room, greeted him, and, putting their arms around each other, they conversed intimately and earnestly in low tones so that this deponent was not able to overhear it, and then [illegible] the corridor, where they [illegible] parted.

"On Monday, March 28, 1927, the said Miller was seen in the corridor adjacent to the court room and during the afternoon recess the said Miller and the said Sapiro moved to each other, but no conversation took place between them at that time. At the adjournment of court, at the [illegible] the trial of said [illegible] deponent observed [illegible] Jewish [illegible] of [illegible] talking together and when the jurors left the court room one of these men, whom deponent has since been informed and believes the first named is known as "Kid" Miller, left his companions and approached the said Cora Hoffman and walked past deponent; deponent heard Miller ask Mrs. Hoffman to go to dinner with him. Mrs. Hoffman appeared to draw away from Miller saying that a juror was following her. Miller said to her, 'It will be worth thousands of dollars to you if you will do that.' The said Cora Hoffman did not go with Miller, but returned to the jury room. The said Miller then joined his associates and left the corridor.

"The said Miller appeared to be about 45 to 50 years of age, weight about 180 to 190 pounds, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height."

Carl Brooks, a former city detective, also swore to overhearing the alleged bribe offer. The affidavit, in part, follows:

"On the 23rd day of March, 1927, the affiant and the deponent was sent by subject F. Hoffman to a certain man, described by from 47 to 50 years of age, weighing about [illegible]

the appearance of Hum[illegible]rd"

MOTION FILED

The Ford motion for a mistrial reads as follows

"Now come the above mentioned defendants with a motion that a mistrial be declared for the following reasons

"1. Cora Hoffman, one of the jurors impaneled, falsely testi[illegible] defendant's examina[illegible]

[illegible] court room where said cause was being tried, from 10 a. m. until [illegible] 30 p. m. When court adjourned for the noon recess. At the recess aforesaid, in the corridor adjacent to the court room, the said "Kid" Miller approached the said Cora Hoffman. Lifted his hat, spoke to her by name and shook hands with her; they then began to hold a conversation and the said Miller suggested the said Cora Hoffman to go to dinner with him; she declined and he remarked, 'You can make several thousand dollars if you will do that.' She shook her head and started to walk away. He then took hold of her arm and they continued their conversation in a low tone of voice so that deponent was unable to hear the conversation. She then backed about her and shook hands with Miller and said to him, 'I'll see you later.' He replied, 'All right' and left, in company with his two associates above mentioned

"Deponent states that on Thursday, March 24, 1927, about 10:25 a. m., the court took a recess until afternoon and as soon as the recess was taken the said Miller walked up to the said Sapiro as the latter was leaving the court room, greeted him, and, putting their arms around each other, they conversed intimately and earnestly in low tones so that this deponent was not able to overhear it, and they [illegible] the corridor, where they separated

"On Monday, March 28, 1927, the said Miller was again in the corridor adjacent to the court room and during the afternoon recess the said Miller and the said Sapiro bowed to each other, but no conversation took place between them at that time. At the adjournment of court, at the end of the afternoon session on said day the said Miller met Mrs Hoffman as she was leaving the court room and shook hands with her; they held a conversation for about two minutes

"On Tuesday, March 29, 1927, the said Miller entered the court building about 9:30 a. m. and spoke to the said Cora Hoffman in the corridor adjacent to the court room; he loitered about the corridor until shortly after 10 o'clock, when he entered the court room and remained there until the noon recess

"On Thursday, April 7, 1927, said Miller again attended the trial of said cause and entered the court room about noon. At the noon recess, when said Miller left the court room, this deponent instructed A. O. Candler and Joseph Minal, two investigators working under the supervision of this deponent, to follow the said Miller when he left the Fee Office Building

OFFICER'S STATEMENT

Jack Shoemar, another Ford detective, gave to overhearing the same conversation, Fowler said in part:

"On Wednesday, March 23, 1927, when the noon recess in [illegible] also [illegible] to overhearing [illegible] alleged bribe offer. His affidavit in part follows:

"On the 23rd day of March 1927, the attention of this deponent was called by Albert F. Sapiro to a certain man, apparently from 47 to [illegible] years of age weighing about [illegible] to 15[illegible]

DETROIT EVENING TIMES (PHONE CO

BRIBERY PLOT TO BE PROBED

(Continued from Page Two.)

ly stated that he had already advised the court that there was nothing in the affidavits which he had presented which had any tendency to involve either Mr. Shapiro or any of his counsel in the matter under consideration and he wanted us to know that he had given the court that assurance, and that their own construction of the matter was that Miller was an over zealous boy who was acting upon his own initiative and without the knowledge of Mr. Shapiro.

"Mr. Hanley offered his assurances that he had told the judge that the statements they presented did not intend to involve Mr. Shapiro, Mr. Gallagher or any other counsel for plaintiff. The court confirmed that fact.

"The affidavits were then offered to us and were read aloud to the concluding of the reading. Mr. Hanley stated the affidavits were clumsily drawn and had apparently been drafted by the laymen themselves. The affidavits as then presented in the language by the men themselves is much less complete and comprehensive and of much less value as evidence than in the form into which they have been worked by the attorneys who drafted them.

"The affidavits that were presented on Tuesday morning before Judge Raymond are not the same that were attached to the motion for a mistrial. Practically all of those affidavits were dated April 13, which was the day after Mr. Gallagher had made his motion for a mistrial on the ground of prejudice on the part of the court. During that discussion, there was no disclosure on the part of counsel for defendants that they had either this material or any affidavits, although they would have been then pertinent. Since that time the defendants went on with the cross-examination on the Burke-Tobacco story, which had been broadly hinted as their great single defense. That defense collapsed chiefly because it was shown that all of the things which they charged were in some way inconsistent had been broadly [illegible] throughout Michigan by people before any examination was published. Therefore, the [illegible] of the witness became [illegible] difficult; and these affidavits even in their hands [illegible] reflected on matters which had been in their possession for weeks, matters which counsel for defendants as sworn officers of the court, were bound to make known to the court immediately upon their hearing.

"The motion presents four grounds for the granting of a mistrial:

"1. That Mrs. Ora Hoffman misstated the business of her husband in her original examination.

"2. That she wrongly stated falsely that she had no interest

factor into the situation [illegible] three real reasons which [illegible] fore might justify the [illegible] procedure could be:

"First, a desire to [illegible] case now, because it is [illegible] not going to the top [illegible] Ford attorneys thought it [illegible] go, or second, that there [illegible] parate means here to be [illegible] prevent or postpone the [illegible] ance of Henry Ford on the [illegible] probably on the realization [illegible] he is either not fit to [illegible] court or that he dare [illegible] examination on the [illegible] which he has been broad[illegible] to the world all these [illegible] third, that this might give [illegible] opportunity to inflict [illegible] nasty charge in reference to the plaintiff connected with [illegible] present here, by the same [illegible] of dark insinuation [illegible] marked much of the [illegible] of this trial.

"Mr. Shapiro, without [illegible] then, has stated to the [illegible] of the reporters that [illegible] spoken to many people [illegible] courtroom and outside [illegible] courtroom and has been [illegible] to by many people and [illegible] had not knowingly at any [illegible] spoken to a person [illegible] ber, nor has he at any [illegible] spoken to any person at any [illegible] with the request or the [illegible] of the hope or the fact [illegible] that person would speak [illegible] juror on any matter in [illegible] behalf or on his account. [illegible] have been just as easy to [illegible] 12 Ford detectives in [illegible] this man Miller to the [illegible] to accost Mr. Shapiro [illegible] them to have made the [illegible] of affidavits in this case. The entire matter bears the [illegible] a perfect frameup, a [illegible] method for securing [illegible] any cost to deny the [illegible] of Henry Ford on the [illegible] to give these defendants [illegible] chance to turn the [illegible] some other jury.

"It is not my intention [illegible] attempt to debate the [illegible] material, as far as the [illegible] in The Times is concerned [illegible] is entirely proper [illegible] lawyer having [illegible] of the material [illegible] when taken [illegible]

"In preparing for the [illegible] this case, I [illegible] with the defense [illegible] Ford people in [illegible] gation and matters [illegible] had an interview [illegible] been aware of the [illegible] their detectives in the [illegible] witnesses, judges [illegible] attorneys.

"Every regular attendant in court has been aware of the fact that Ford detectives have been in constant attendance and knowing the practices [illegible]

[illegible]

defendants [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Detroit News HOME EDITION

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1927.—FIFTY SIX PAGES.

D BIELSON ON THEIR WAY TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN

FORD-SAPIRO LIBEL SUIT IS DECLARED A MISTRIAL

Judge Raymond, Granting Defense Plea, Blames "Unethical and Depraved Journalism" For Developments.

13 Affidavits of Company Detectives and Employes Support Charges of Misconduct Against Woman Member of Jury.

BULLETIN

Judge Raymond today declared the Sapiro-Ford case a mistrial, on motion of the Ford attorneys. The Court declared he was granting the motion "largely because justice has been crucified on the cross of unethical and depraved journalism." This was in reference to an interview with Mrs. Cora Hofman, the accused woman juror, printed by a local newspaper while the trial was in progress.

Counsel for the defense presented a [illegible] Aaron Sapiro's suit against [illegible] Independent for $1,000,000 [illegible] Judge [illegible] this morning.

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BEER GARDEN? NOT WINDSOR.

But Chairman of Liquor Board Says Visitor Will Find Things Comfortable.

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Four Horsemen Ride High In Wake of Huge Flood

The first complete story of the flight of A. H. Smith and Joe Crosson over the Endicott Mountains to Point Barrow, Alaska, written by Mr. Smith, is on Page 34.

MAN ACCUSED OF TAKING MISS COUZENS' CAR HELD

CANADA OPENS PROBE OF LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Special Court Convenes in Windsor Today.

386,721 MOTOR CARS PRODUCED LAST MONTH

Exhibit of Spring Flowers on Belle Isle

A full page of Rotogravure pictures the colorful floral display at the Belle Isle Conservatory.

Another page showing portraits of Detroit's younger set of another day, among them Mrs. Russell A. Alger (Marion Jerves), Mrs. Truman H. Newberry (Harriet Barnes), Mrs. William Hendrie (Josephine Erwin Henry) and others.

A rotogravure section in Rotogravure In

SUNDAY'S NEWS

Concluded From Page One

FORD-SAPIRO SUIT MISTRIAL

[illegible] of Justice, continued their investigation into the charges against Mrs. Hofman. The accused juror was under questioning in the office of Mr. Wilson through most of the day, and Judge Raymond and Mr. Wilson conferred on several occasions.

SUMMARY OF CHARGE.

The allegations are summarized as follows in the motion for a mistrial:

Cora Hofman, one of the jurors empaneled, falsely testified, in her preliminary examination as to her qualifications to serve to the effect that her husband, William Hofman, was engaged only in the plumbing and heating business, whereas his principal business is the operation of a public saloon commonly known as a blind pig in the residence occupied by her and her husband at 6156 Fourteenth avenue.

At the saloon intoxicating liquors—beer and whisky—are sold in violation of the laws of the United States and the State of Michigan.

In the preliminary examination Cora Hofman falsely testified that she had no interest in the pending cause, when, in fact, prior to said examination, she had stated that she hoped she would be selected for jury service in said cause, and if she were, it would [illegible] be [illegible] healthy for the defendant Ford, as she did not like his methods or anything about him.

Cora Hofman, in violation of the instructions of the Court and during the trial of said cause, discussed at length said cause with some person unknown to the defendants [illegible] eye, the substance [illegible] conversation and opinions appeared in a daily newspaper published in the city of Detroit on the [illegible] day of April, [illegible]

ALLEGE CONVERSATIONS.

[illegible] in violation of [illegible] of the Court from [illegible]

we say it's a real estate [illegible] mortgage [illegible] give my [illegible] thing to me.

IN COURT ROOM

Albert F. Bates, [illegible] investigator for the [illegible] Co., swore that he had been in attendance at the trial from March 21 to April 9. On [illegible] March 27, he said, he observed [illegible] man [illegible] and speak [illegible] this [illegible] Jewish cast [illegible]

One of these men [illegible] affidavit [illegible] at that time was not known [illegible] but who deponent is informed and believes is known as [illegible] Miller, was a man appearing [illegible] to 40 years of age, [illegible] inches tall, weighed [illegible] of 170 pounds, was [illegible] and was wearing a dark [illegible] coat and a dark green [illegible]

Bates swore that on the [illegible] day he saw the same [illegible] loitering about the corridor in the forenoon and that at the noon recess he saw Miller approach Mrs. Hofman, lift his hat, speak to her by name and shake hands [illegible] Miller, according to Bates, requested Mrs. Hofman to go [illegible] with him. The Bates affidavit further sets forth that she [illegible] and that Miller thereupon [illegible]

"You can make several [illegible] dollars if you can do that."

HELD BY MILLER.

Mrs. Hofman then [illegible] started to walk away, [illegible] Bates and Miller then [illegible] her arm and they [illegible] conversation in a low tone [illegible] to the conversation was [illegible] in and she looked about [illegible] hands with Miller [illegible] "I'll see you later," [illegible] declares. He [illegible] "All right," and left in company with his two associates.

On Thursday, March 31, [illegible] took a recess at [illegible] time Bates swore M[illegible] to Aaron Sapiro as [illegible] leaving the [illegible] and putting their [illegible] [illegible] printed."

Miller and [illegible]

Ordered to Hospital for An Examination

[illegible] A. REED

[illegible] in company with Arnold J. Miller he entered and purchased three glasses of whisky and two glasses of beer for $2.25, he declared.

STORY CORROBORATED.

Arnold J. Miller's affidavit [illegible] and adds the information that Miller purchased a [illegible] of whisky for $1.5[illegible]

[illegible] May's affidavit after [illegible]

[illegible] Fred Miller [illegible]

[illegible] so easy to find out. Moreover [illegible] a case [illegible] matters affecting the integrity [illegible] of Mrs. Hofman. The third ground, the giving of an interview to a newspaper is sufficient in itself to warrant the granting of a motion for mistrial if the court so desired, and all of this could have been done without a single word reflecting on the honor or integrity of any woman juror. As a matter of fact at the session with the judge, Mr. Longley made the suggestion that we all agree to excuse Mrs. Hofman and proceed with 11 jurors. This could have been done without attacking the integrity and honor of Mrs. Hofman in open court. If there was no some other reason for which this [illegible] is asked [illegible] afterwards [illegible] agreed in this procedure and consented to the excusing of Mrs. Hofman and the further proceeding with 11 jurors. Thereupon Mr. Longley and Mr. Hanley withdrew from that position and said that Mrs. Hofman's interview had injected another factor into the situation. The three real reasons which therefore might justify the recent procedure would be:

1. A desire to stop the case now because it is clearly not going in the way that the Ford attorneys sought it would go; or second, that further desperate means have to be taken to prevent or postpone the appearance of Henry Ford on the stand, probably [illegible] the realization that he is either not fit to come to court or that he dare not face examination on the charges which he has been broadcasting to the world all these years, or third that [illegible] might give an opportunity to file another [illegible] charge in reference to the plaintiff connected with a supposed Jew, by the same methods of dark insinuation that have marked much of the proceeding of this trial.

SAPIRO'S DENIAL.

Mr. Sapiro, without hesitation, stated in the presence of the reporters that he has spoken to any people in the courtroom and [illegible] he request [illegible] of the thought or [illegible] hope [illegible] that that person would speak to any juror on [illegible] behalf or on his [illegible] It would have been [illegible]

[illegible] reason of the press [illegible] decreasing plaintiff an [illegible] that defendants [illegible] were silent as to any [illegible] based upon the alleged [illegible] of any member of the jury [illegible] permitted the court to rule [illegible] adversely upon plaintiff's motion without presenting any reason that may have existed for either acceding [illegible] plaintiff's motion for [illegible] for joining therein.

[illegible]NTH. That [illegible] April [illegible] A. D. 1927 [illegible] were signed by [illegible] representatives of defendants [illegible] in the possession of said defendants without being presented to the court until April [illegible] A. D. 1927.

[illegible]ENTH. That when [illegible] respecting [illegible] made to the court the plaintiff was and [illegible] stand under [illegible] by defendants' counsel [illegible] defendants' counsel proceeded with [illegible] examination until [illegible] had covered in part [illegible] connection with the [illegible] Growers' Association of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and [illegible] defendants' counsel in their opening statement had elaborated upon plaintiff's connection therewith, charging plaintiff to have been a part of a conspiracy to defraud the farmers of Kentucky [illegible] forming said association and then having it take over certain [illegible] that the evidence developed [illegible] defendants' cross-examination [illegible] conclusively that the charge [illegible] such conspiracy was wholly [illegible] and that plaintiff's [illegible] plan which included the taking over of such warehouses was [illegible] the people of Kentucky [illegible] meetings, a full report [illegible] meetings was published [illegible] the daily press, the [illegible] signed by the [illegible] the nature of [illegible] said movement and [illegible] the intention to take [illegible] warehouses and [illegible] taking over of said [illegible] done by [illegible] had been [illegible] tives of Ke[illegible] of said [illegible] of the [illegible] fact [illegible]

ATTEMPTED CONSPIRACIES.

REPORTS CONSPIRACIES

TALKS OF CONSPIRACIES.

STRONG METHODS.

OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

STRONG METHODS.

SECOND AFFIDAVIT

PARKING PLACE FOR BABY HELPS MOVIE FAN MOTHER

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Detroit Free Press, April 12, 1927

FORD JURORS REMAINED FAIR, THEY DECLARE

Interview Granted Afternoon Newspaper Basis for Mistrial.

MRS. HOFMANN CLEARED OF BRIBE ALLEGATIONS

Judge Raymond Also Gives Aaron Sapiro a Clean Slate in Affair.

BY WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE

Aaron Sapiro [illegible] yesterday. Members of the jury who were [illegible] to discuss the case in private [illegible] said with the exception they were not prejudiced [illegible] formed an opinion favoring either side.

It breathed its last amid scenes of rancor and recrimination and with a scathing obituary which included reference by Judge Fred M. Raymond to an unethical and degraded journalism, a court order to the district attorney's office to proceed with contempt action against a Detroit afternoon newspaper, a reiteration by Sapiro, principal spokesman of his charge that the whole proceedings had the unhealthy odor of a frame-up, and everyone in a quandary as to when a mistrial can be held.

It died however, with a word of forgiveness for Mrs. Cora Hofmann, the Detroit girl, on whose alleged indiscretion another the Ford attorneys based their motion to have the case declared a mistrial.

Absolves Mrs. Hofmann.

Before discharging the jury, Judge Raymond, in a formal opinion, said that while the jurors might have been guilty of misconduct and undoubtedly [illegible] partial reports from detectives of public investigators [illegible] doubts in his mind [illegible] Ford attorneys, has been [illegible] jurors might go [illegible] and say, that by any time in [illegible] reference to [illegible] jury, although [illegible] made [illegible] said.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] Ford [illegible] Detroit Free Press [illegible] charged that Ford [illegible] Detroit Free Press reporter [illegible] Hofmann [illegible] Miller [illegible] Hofmann [illegible] jury in the court on several occasions and [illegible] that [illegible] would go [illegible] thousands of dollars [illegible]

Charges Set Forth

[illegible] Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] Ford [illegible] Detroit Free Press [illegible] Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] in The Detroit Times [illegible] had been [illegible] for [illegible]

ATTITUDE FAIR, JURORS STATE

Continued From Page One.

[illegible]

Recess Till April 20

[illegible]

Jurors Not Prejudiced

[illegible] said he was [illegible] of the women would not earth [illegible] that they had found the [illegible] Hogg [illegible] the justice [illegible] the claims of Ford and Sapiro.

Mr. Hogg [illegible] said [illegible] Sapiro [illegible] had not gone far enough [illegible] point to give [illegible] a sound [illegible]

Stewart Hosler, of Ford counsel, [illegible] charge of [illegible] and asked the judge in declaring the case a mistrial as soon as [illegible] received in the morning.

He called attention to the affidavits filed with a copy of the [illegible] William M. [illegible] Sapiro, the previous day.

The affidavits as told in The Free Press yesterday charged that Ford [illegible] Detroit Free Press reporter [illegible] Hofmann [illegible] Miller [illegible] Hofmann [illegible] jury in the court on several occasions and [illegible] that [illegible] would go [illegible] thousands of dollars [illegible]

Charges Set Forth

[illegible] Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] Ford [illegible] Detroit Free Press [illegible] Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] in The Detroit Times [illegible] had been [illegible] for [illegible]

Detroit Free Press, April [illegible]

[illegible] Hofmann [illegible]

Informed Mrs. Hoffman.

[illegible]

[illegible] said, "and what [illegible] were the [illegible] court [illegible] upon which [illegible] of a man [illegible] which procedure [illegible] a effort [illegible] to prove a collapsing defense.

"I do not think," said Gallagher, "that any plaintiff [illegible] Ford quite such obstacles as Sapiro has in this case.

"[illegible] to bring [illegible] the defendants [illegible] Henry Ford with [illegible] of his employes circulating through the city and [illegible] dependent upon those employes. That was the initial obstacle to getting an unprejudiced jury.

Bias Directly Proven.

"Following that those defendants are [illegible] every [illegible] and [illegible] back and forth and have kept them at work and kept them traveling and kept them building up expenses for [illegible] although [illegible] any one [illegible] Henry Ford [illegible] the man who ran [illegible] everyone knows that if he would go [illegible] witnesses he would have them [illegible] before the [illegible] reference [illegible] having [illegible] jurors [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

When Judge Arthur J. Tuttle had [illegible] the jury out of [illegible] the Ford [illegible] he said [illegible] Ford interests filed an affidavit of

prejudice to disqualify him he cited other pronouncements authorized by Judge Benson Hough.

"My client," complained Gallagher, "cannot pretend to match the means and resources of Henry Ford. Your honor has some little conception of our expense. You must have also some [illegible] conception upon our physical resources. If a new trial is granted we both will go into it in some degree weakened in carrying on the strife."

Calls Justice Manacled.

Gallagher said he never had known a case where "justice was not merely blind but apparently was more [illegible] and gagged." [illegible] defendants [illegible] Gallagher contended [illegible] continuing the case [illegible]

"If these 12 detectives [illegible] this much [illegible] Honor can anticipate [illegible] Gallagher emphasized.

Gallagher said he had [illegible]

[illegible] satisfaction that he [illegible] however made the [illegible]

Hanley for Ford seized upon the [illegible] statement and said he was [illegible] agreed assertion.

Hanley Makes Reply.

"[illegible]," said Hanley, "can he [illegible] a plea in the defendant's [illegible] the trial [illegible] the same breath [illegible] came to the conclusion that that was not feasible when the matter became public and the [illegible] of the affidavits were [illegible] given to the public by the press.

"[illegible] statement that he makes upon that point [illegible] and I think Mr. Gallagher will verify me when I say that at first when finally he did come in chambers and when finally he did inspect the affidavits that were presented to your honor. Stated it is obvious now that the juror has disqualified herself for further service in the cause and that alone is sufficient to eliminate her."

Gallagher said it would be a strange state of the law if Mrs. Hoffmann [illegible] from her character and honor against the charges made by the [illegible] and said that she did not discuss the case in the [illegible] interview in The Detroit Times but the charges made against her.

"[illegible] is an inconsistent attitude in view of his former statement," [illegible] Hanley.

Points to Criticism.

Hanley took up Gallagher's [illegible] of Judges Hough and [illegible] and said that Gallagher meant the [illegible] to be drawn by the public that the judges acted at the dictate of Ford and that they were guilty of conduct which if true [illegible] impeachment [illegible]

"[illegible] a statement from him [illegible] be known will be broadcast [illegible] the world," said Hanley, "[illegible] destroy confidence in our [illegible] and is utterly unfounded. [illegible] a lawyer would be derelict in his duty if he stood in court and listened to a statement of that kind and did not to some extent [illegible] it."

Hanley said Gallagher knew it would be impossible to proceed with the case with [illegible] juror.

"The only issue before the court is the misconduct of this juror," he said.

"What I had to say about justice being gagged and manacled," explained Gallagher, "refers to the [illegible] of Ford [illegible] in this case. [illegible] shall make it specific. I [illegible] to the fact that when Judge [illegible] had told them they would not [illegible] an adjournment [illegible] that this [illegible] go on they tied his hands [illegible] he could not [illegible] an order, they gagged his lips so he could not [illegible] affidavit of [illegible] against [illegible] confidence [illegible] community throughout a long period of public [illegible] impossible to proceed with it [illegible] men and women [illegible]

Hard to Find Jury.

[illegible] of [illegible] can we find [illegible] men and women [illegible] who never have heard of this case, who have [illegible] read about it, and have not formed some opinion."

Judge Fred M. Raymond said he was extremely [illegible] and he declared that [illegible] time the public press interfered with the functions of this court and after much of the investigation the Department of Justice had [illegible] made and reported upon it was his belief the case should go on.

"There have been unusual and other surprising developments," he said, "in connection with that investigation [illegible] Department of Justice. In justice to the juror [illegible] the investigation did not disclose facts which would warrant the preferring of charges to a grand jury for the purpose of placing her on trial for an offense which would have been an extremely serious one, had it been committed."

The judge said there might have been indiscretions and improprieties but there was nothing in the findings so far to show that either Mrs. Hoffmann participated in any bribery or attempted bribery or that Sapiro conducted himself improperly.

Berates [illegible]

The press, Judge Raymond claimed, had intruded on the functions of the court and he said that if it had not been for newspaper publicity the case might still have gone on. Printing of the affidavits given to all the national press services and individual correspondents at the trial by Clifford B. Longley, head of the Ford legal department, and Stewart Hanley of Ford counsel at [illegible] Wednesday afternoon was characterized by Judge Raymond as "the most flagrant violation of the duty which the press owes the court that this court has ever known."

"This case," he said, "falls to a large extent because justice has been [illegible] upon the cross [illegible] ethical and depraved journalism."

He said the court had [illegible] but to grant the motion to declare the case a mistrial.

Judge Raymond appeared in court for a few minutes in the [illegible] and conferred with Acting [illegible] John Ratter.

[illegible] the order and [illegible] he said aloud [illegible] an attorney [illegible] representative [illegible] Hoffmann [illegible] the public [illegible] he proceeded [illegible]

Senator Reed in Hospital.

[illegible] was announced [illegible] James A. Reed [illegible] chief counsel [illegible] Henry Ford [illegible] was taken [illegible] from [illegible]

Detroit Free Press April 21, 1927

BRIBERY CHARGES MAY

RICHES OFFERED TO WOMAN JUROR, DETECTIVES SAY

It's a Perfect Frame-up, Answers Sapiro; Mistrial Will be Asked in Federal Court.

HOFMANN TOLD WIFE TO HOLD OUT FOR $15,000 FEE, PETITION SAYS

Gallagher Denies "Go-between" Is Friend of Defendant Husband Called Operator of Blind Pig.

By William T. Richards

Buffeted by the [illegible] charges in which lawyers for Henry Ford shout "bribery" and counsel for Aaron Sapiro counter charge that an attempt is being made to victimize Sapiro by means of a "perfect frame-up" the $1,000,000 libel suit of the attorney agriculturist against the auto manufacturer in federal court is expected to break up and founder today.

The damage action was caught up yesterday in a storm of accusation by Ford agents—charges that a woman juror was offered "thousands of dollars to have luncheon with a man friendly with Sapiro," that she was heard to say that she would make things unhealthy for "Old Man Ford" if she was selected for jury service, that her husband ran a blind pig.

It was a storm that will not spend itself completely, until this morning, when Judge Fred M. Raymond in federal court, is asked to rule on a motion of Ford counsel that the case be declared a mistrial and that the jury as now constituted be discharged.

The alleged causes which the Ford lawyers will cite are these:

1. That Clara Hofmann, one of the jurors impaneled, falsely stended in her preliminary examination as to her qualifications to serve; that her husband, William Hofmann, was engaged only in the plumbing and heating business, whereas his principal business is the operation of a public saloon, commonly known as a blind pig, in the residence occupied by her and her husband at 5138 Fourteenth avenue. At the saloon intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of the laws of the United States and Michigan.

2. In preliminary examination Clara Hofmann falsely testified that she had no interest in the pending cause when in fact, [illegible] in court examination she had stated she hoped she would be selected for jury service and that if she was it would be very healthy for [illegible] Ford. [illegible] anything about his [illegible]

Say She Talked to Miller

3. [illegible] and during the trial of said cause [illegible] appeared in The Detroit Times.

4. Clara Hofmann in violation of the instructions of the court held conversations from time to time with a certain person known as Bill Miller, who was in frequent association at the trial and

Continued on Page 11, Col. 1.

Cont on pages 1, 2, 3 4

Page 2

FORD CHARGES BRIBE IN TRIAL

Continued From Page One.

who, in the presence of Cora Hofmann, engaged in conversation with and was apparently [illegible] friendly terms with Aaron Sapiro."

This formal charge of [illegible], supported by 16 affidavits, was filed in court late yesterday afternoon and copies were delivered to William H. Gallagher, counsel for Sapiro. It was signed by Senator James A. Reed, [illegible] Clifford B. Longley and [illegible], counsel for the automobile manufacturer.

Gallagher, chief of counsel for Sapiro, and Sapiro himself [illegible] here at the [illegible] in formal statements to the press.

States Three Reasons

[illegible] attorneys [illegible]

A [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

After [illegible] address [illegible] said to have approached Mrs. Hofmann and suggested that she might find a [illegible] The affidavits declare that William Hofmann, husband of the woman juror, said to Frank [illegible], a Ford detective, that his wife had told him of the proposal, and that he [illegible] "If [illegible] get $10,000, you can get $15,000."

Affidavit Is Offered.

[illegible] conversation by saying "You fellows are [illegible] me [illegible] of a [illegible]."

[illegible] replied: "Why, what are you worrying about—the [illegible]." The conversation continued [illegible] the deponent stated that he knew [illegible] the mention of money [illegible] by one Kid Miller to Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] and then stated [illegible] knew all about [illegible] said "If you [illegible] you can get [illegible] get that [illegible] deal [illegible]

say it's a real estate deal or mortgage; I can fix that up. Just save my racket. They haven't got a single thing on [illegible]."

The Ford defense leads off its series of allegations with an affidavit signed by William Orth, a resident of Dearborn, who testifies that he and his wife, Bonna A. Orth, visited the home of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Hofmann, at Bryant and Wabash [illegible], on Sunday evening, February 7.

When they arrived they found there Mrs. Cora Hofmann, her husband and Mamie Hofmann, the husband's sister.

Tells of Conversation.

"During the evening," Orth says in his affidavit, "a conversation took place between Cora Hofmann and Mamie Hofmann, during which the subject of [illegible] possible selection on the jury in federal district court became a topic of conversation.

"During the course of the conversation Cora Hofmann said, in substance and in fact, that she hoped she would be chosen for service in the Ford case and if she was it [illegible] be very healthy for [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the names of M[illegible] [illegible] United States A[illegible] [illegible]

Says Miller Was Active.

A[illegible] B[illegible] [illegible] that he first saw Miller [illegible] Mrs. Hofmann [illegible] federal building on March 11.

[illegible] the affidavit, "Miller," [illegible] tipped his hat, spoke to her by name and shook hands with her. Miller requested her to go to dinner with him. She declined and he remarked "You can make [illegible] thousands of dollars if you [illegible] that." Mrs. Hofmann shook her head and started to walk away.

"'Kid' Miller took hold of her arm and they continued their conversation in a low voice so that deponent could not hear the words. Mrs. Hofmann then [illegible] and shook hands with Miller and said to him '[illegible].' He [illegible] 'All right,' and he left in company with his [illegible] associates. All three were of Jewish cast of countenance."

Bates further asserts that on the following day of [illegible] he saw Miller walk up to Aaron Sapiro as the latter was quitting the courtroom [illegible] arms about each other, they conversed intimately and earnestly in low tones, and they walked together to the end of the corridor, where they separated.

On Monday, March 14, Bates says, Miller again met Mrs. Hofmann as she was leaving the courtroom, shook hands with her and talked to her for about two minutes.

Student Watches Miller.

Joseph L. [illegible], a law student at the [illegible] engaged by [illegible] chief of the Ford secret service at the start of the case to spend his time [illegible] in the [illegible] during the [illegible] was [illegible] keep an eye on [illegible]

He reports in his affidavit that he saw Miller [illegible] and also follow Mrs. Hofmann to a relatively secluded and obscure spot in the corridor, where he engaged her in conversation until Deputy United States Marshal George Bunner approached and they separated.

When Miller left the federal building, Olden shadowed him. He says in his affidavit that Miller went to the eighth floor of the Majestic building, returned to the ground floor in a few minutes, and disappeared in a jitney.

Incidentally the Carl Brooks affidavit says that when Miller said to Mrs. Hofmann that if she would go to lunch with him "it will be worth thousands of dollars to you," Miller followed Mrs. Hofmann out of the building to Fort street and east to a cafeteria in the basement of the [illegible] Bank building.

"There Mrs. Hofmann met two women who were members of the jury with her."

Affidavits Describe Place.

John [illegible], another Ford representative, corroborates the testimony of his co-workers by swearing [illegible] disguised [illegible] combination [illegible] a window [illegible] There [illegible] The residence [illegible] the building is in the rear [illegible] and on the second floor.

He also says [illegible] the [illegible] place on April [illegible] in company with Arnold J. Mil[illegible], another Ford operative, and [illegible] purchased three glasses of [illegible] and two glasses of beer for $1.[illegible]

"I saw William Hofmann in the barroom and talked with him," he says, "and I was informed by him that his wife was serving on the Ford jury."

The only difference between [illegible]'s affidavit and that of [illegible] is that Miller says he bought a pint of whiskey for $3.50.

Fight in Blind Pig.

The affidavit of [illegible] is not given says that Ma[illegible] went to the "blind pig" on April [illegible] and that while there William Hofmann got into an argument with his brother Roy which led to blows.

"Cora Hofmann," the affidavit continues, "entered said bar during the quarrel and tried to separate the two brothers, which she was unable to do."

The defense also will file with the court an alleged interview with Mrs. Hofmann which appeared in the Detroit Times [illegible] she was quoted as saying that she was [illegible] apparently is trying to have the case thrown out of court.

The Ford [illegible]

"Con Hofmann, the [illegible] of the court and the interpreter of the court and during the trial of said cause during present said cause of jurisdiction defendants witnesses to the defendants or their attorneys the [illegible] which conversation and evidence appearing in The Detroit Times"

Charge Bad Faith

Both Gallagher and Shapiro, who [illegible] formal statements to the press an hour or so after receiving [illegible] of the Ford documents, accused the Ford attorneys of bad faith in framing the text of their [illegible]

Stewart Hanley Gallagher said [illegible] had referred to the matters discussed in the affidavits during a conference in Judge Raymond's private chambers Tuesday.

"I gave that assurance," declared Gallagher heated. "Mr. Hanley stated that he already had advised the court there was nothing in the affidavits he had presented which had any tendency to involve either Mr. [illegible] or any of his counsel in the matter under consideration and he said he was [illegible] to assure he said he was [illegible] the court that assurance [illegible] conversation of [illegible] who were acting [illegible] and without [illegible] Shapiro [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday he says [illegible] affidavits were [illegible] and had reported [illegible] the [illegible] matter [illegible]

Asked Are Different

[illegible] Attorney [illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible] matter [illegible] any other [illegible] have been [illegible] the [illegible] Hanley went on with the cross examination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics which had been broadly [illegible] [illegible] defense [illegible] [illegible] the above that all of the things which they alleged were [illegible] conspiracy had been [illegible] throughout Kentucky [illegible] any organization [illegible]

[illegible] the view of the defense [illegible] somewhat difficult [illegible] seems to have [illegible] Hanley [illegible] the things had been in [illegible] which [illegible] for defendants, he argued [illegible] of the court were based to [illegible] known to the court immediately upon the happening

Four Charges Made

The [illegible] four grounds [illegible] the [illegible] wife [illegible] husband [illegible] examination [illegible] That [illegible] in the case [illegible] That Mrs. [illegible] on April 12

"2. That Mrs. Con Hofmann had conversations with a certain Joe Miller, who is Thomas Shapiro's [illegible] and have engaged in conversation and been on friendly terms with Aaron Shapiro.

"As a matter of fact, we may assume that the Ford investigators knew all about Mr. Hofmann's business long before the examination of any jurors. They had their investigators out and had reports on every prospective juror right before them during the entire examination. It is impossible to believe that with all their investigators they did not know the fact, which has apparently according to present affidavits been so every in and out [illegible]

"Moreover it is entirely unnecessary to bring into this case any matters reflecting on the integrity or honor of Mrs. Hofmann.

"The third ground, the giving of an interview to a newspaper, is sufficient in itself to warrant the granting of a motion for mistrial if the court so desired and all of this could have been done without a single word reflecting on the honor or integrity of any woman juror.

Would Protect Women

"As a matter of fact at the [illegible] Judge Mr. Hanley [illegible] the suggestion that we all agree to excuse Mrs. Hofmann and [illegible] jurors.

"This could have been done without attacking the integrity and [illegible] Hofmann, [illegible] there were [illegible] for which this motion is [illegible]

[illegible] charges which he has been broadcasting to the world at these years and to the world at these years.

"There was this might give an opportunity to shift another nasty charge in reference to the quantity [illegible] with a supposed law by enhanced with a supposed law by the same methods of dark instance [illegible] that have marked much of the proceeding of this trial.

Sign of Detectives

"Mr. Shapiro without [illegible] has stated in the presence of the [illegible] that he has spoken to many people in the courtroom and many people in the courtroom all [illegible] spoken to [illegible] many people and [illegible] spoken to [illegible] that [illegible] of behavior of any [illegible] time [illegible] person [illegible] Miller, [illegible] at any time spoken to any person of any [illegible] with the respect of the [illegible] the hope of the [illegible] to any person [illegible] any matter in his behalf or on his [illegible]

"It would have been just as easy for these Ford detectives to have sent this man Miller to the courtroom to support Mr. Shapiro so it is [illegible] for them to have made the [illegible] of affidavits in this case. The entire matter bears the mark of a perfect frame up, a deliberate method for securing a mistrial at any cost to defer the appearance of Henry Ford on the stand and to give these defendants another chance to make the [illegible] before other jury.

"It is but one intended to obtain [illegible] to delay the ground for mistrial [illegible]

[illegible] as far as the interview in The Times is concerned. That is immaterial ground as every juror known and as was pointed out to-[illegible] in the Hofmann [illegible] Judge Raymond.

"In preparing for the trial of this case I acquainted myself with the devious methods of the Ford people in conducting litigation and matters in which they had a part. I have long been aware of the activities of their detectives in shadowing jurors, witnesses, litigants, attorneys and judges.

Agents Always Around

"Every regular attendant in court has been aware of the fact that Ford detectives have been in constant attendance and knowing the practices of the Ford people, it is clear as day that Mr. Shapiro could not have conferred openly with this Miller or anybody else as charged in the courtroom or corridor.

"I stated in open court Tuesday that we confined our efforts to the courtroom and we have not had a single individual in attendance or under employ other than the attorneys who were in the court openly and the men who were engaged to secure the service of subpoena on [illegible] witnesses [illegible] had [illegible] anything to do [illegible] the courtroom and [illegible] work on [illegible] to serve [illegible] statement given [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible]

Defendant Counsel Silent

[illegible] Defendant's counsel [illegible] fourth [illegible] presiden- [illegible] detail [illegible] of the [illegible] defense to [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] certain [illegible] here [illegible] on April 12 [illegible] Judge [illegible] the court [illegible] by reason of the presidential demeanor and language of the court."

Defendant's counsel he pointed out, was silent at that time as to any objection based upon the alleged misconduct of any member of the jury and permitted the court to rule adversely upon the plaintiff's motion without presenting any evidence that may have existed for sustaining the motion for a mistrial or taking therefor."

Shapiro also notes, in his affidavit that while the private detectives of the Ford company engaged the [illegible] April 12, the papers were held in the defendant's [illegible] and not presented to the court until two days later.

Ford counsel he points out [illegible] with their gumshoeing [illegible] and association with the [illegible] of Henry Ford [illegible] tasks.

Action Needed Quickly

It had become so clear that the defendant's counsel that their plan of cross-examination and defense had collapsed, Shapiro charges, "and that something had to be done to prevent the further course of this trial and to [illegible]

Page 4

arting herein under any circum-
stances."

With Stewart Manley for Ford contending the impossibility of continuing the case before a jury of 11, and Gallagher for Napiro, admitting there can be no legitimate defense to the complaint against the interview given by Mrs. Hoffman to a newspaper, it is anticipated that Judge Raymond will endorse the recommendation that the present jury be discharged and a mistrial ordered.

Both sides said yesterday they were ready to proceed immediately with such a retrial once a new jury has been obtained.

Mrs. Hoffmann was at her home last night haggard after several hours questioning in the city building and refused to talk on the charges filed by the [illegible]

"I am not [illegible] any angle of the [illegible] charge which [illegible] me," she declared.

George E. [illegible] United States marshal, who [illegible] with the care of the jury [illegible] said he [illegible]

Hoffmann Witness [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and denied the [illegible] was a [illegible]

Several customers in the place and a bartender volunteered the information that Mrs. Hoffmann was the sister of Hoffmann and the [illegible] of the [illegible]. He was [illegible] last night.

William Hoffmann has a plumbing business located in a bank in the rear of the house.

Mills was not at home last night when an interviewer called at his residence. An acquaintance said that he and his wife had been there part of the day but that they had not answered the doorbell even for the grocer. The couple has resided at the address for about three years and were friends of Mrs. Cora Hoffmann, it is said.

Mills was connected with a [illegible] motor firm, with which he was [illegible] years, for several months, but recently resigned and started in business for himself. Neighbors in the neighborhood could say whether he had opened offices

[redacted] b7c

58-187-20 May 26, 1927

[redacted]

[redacted] 54

JUN 7 1927

I am transmitting herewith copy of report covering investigative inquiries made into certain allegations in connection with the recent suit of Shapiro v. Ford. The investigative inquiries were conducted under your authorization and refer to certain matters involving alleged contempt of court, perjury, and jury tampering.

Very truly yours,

Director.

[redacted]

58

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Postoffice Box 870
Wall Street Station
New York City.

JULY
Twenty-seventh
JUL 30 1927 1927

-22

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:- Re: [illegible] vs [illegible]
Civil Suit for Damages
Contempt of Court
Perjury and Jury Tampering.

I beg to herewith transmit to you extra copy of my reports for June 7th and June 20th, 1927, respectively, which copies were retained by me pending instructions as to whether further investigation is desired in this matter. As no further investigation has been ordered I am transmitting these extra copies to you.

There is also attached hereto copy of report of Agent in Charge T.C. Wilcox for May 24th, in this same matter, which copy was given to me at the Bureau when I was detailed on this matter.

There is also attached photostatic copies of documents which belong in this file.

Very truly yours,

J.K. DALY
Agent in Charge.

[redacted] b7c
Enclosures.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

Mr. J. E. Daly,
P.O. Box 16, Mill St. Station,
New York, N.Y.

Re: Letter to [redacted]
Daily Mail Day Lessons
Contempt of Court - Perjury
and Tampering.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter with enclosure of Exhibit 1 made in the Pentagon case and advise that in accordance with your request the original Exhibit have been returned by me personally to Mr. Smith, Chief Investigator of the Post Office Department.

Very truly yours,

G. O. Wilson

G. O. Wilson
Chief Post Office Inspector

62

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 831

Detroit Michigan

TCW:[redacted]
bK

August 17th, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Director 1.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the investigative action of this Department in connection with the FORD-SAPIRO matter, I beg to advise that Mr. Hoffmann, the husband of the woman juror connected with this investigation, has requested of me to return certain pencil notes that he gave me, or rather loaned me, during this investigation.

I would respectfully request your instructions relative to returning these to Mr. Hoffmann, before I allow them to leave the files of this office. For your information, please be advised that these were, in truth and fact, merely loaned to me and not relinquished entirely by Mr. Hoffmann.

Respectfully,

T. C. Wilcox

T. C. Wilcox
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c

[redacted]

August 31, 1937.

RECORDED

Mr. F. G. Wilson,
P. O. Box 881,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your communication of August 17th., to the effect that Mr. Hoffman, instead of the Wren Juror connected with the [redacted] matter, has requested the return by you of certain penciled notes issued during this investigation.

You are hereby authorized to return said notes. However, prior to doing so, submit by you to the writer, photostatic copies thereof should be made for retention in the Bureau files, at Detroit.

Very truly yours,

Director

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 831
Detroit Michigan

TCW: [redacted]
bx

September 2nd, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Director 1.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with the instructions issued to me in Bureau letter under date of August 25th with reference to the pencil notes loaned to me by Mr. Hoffmann in the Ford-Sapiro matter, I beg to advise you that in compliance with such instructions I have had photostatic copies of these notes made and will return the originals to Mr. Hoffmann when he calls at this office within the next day or two.

Respectfully,

T. C. Wilcox

T. C. Wilcox
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 7 1927 RECORDED

58-187-25
Bureau of Investigation
SEP 6 1927 A.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: Henry Ford

FILE: 62-26916

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 31 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

19 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 6 OF 7 ENCLOSURE(S)

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FOR THIS PAGE

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FBI/DOJ

THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER

Mr. Ford's Pogrom Machine

The Evolution of American Jewry

Henry Ford Magazine Libels of Jewish Question; Palestine Homeland the Fa-
ction Manifests Serene Hopeful

moreover one of its leading spirits.

nothing to [illegible]

tal Jewry in the spiritual and intellectual life of Eastern

Europe trying to perpetuate

Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. organizations of American life such reactionary

The Crane Junior College in Chicago, Municipal institution [illegible]

בוקע אינטערעסען פון פאלקס מאנפיראצע ווענען אויף אמעריקא

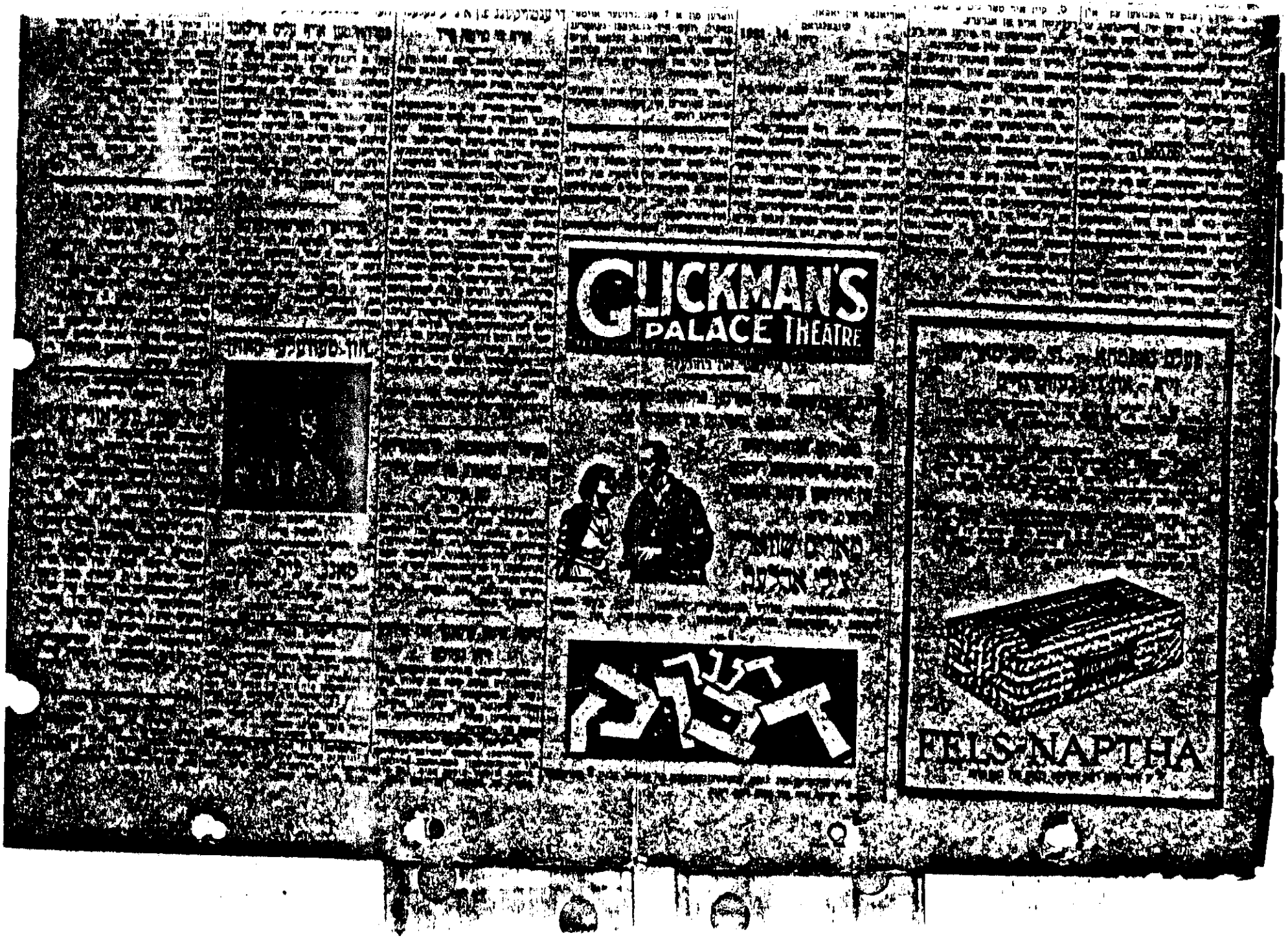
THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER

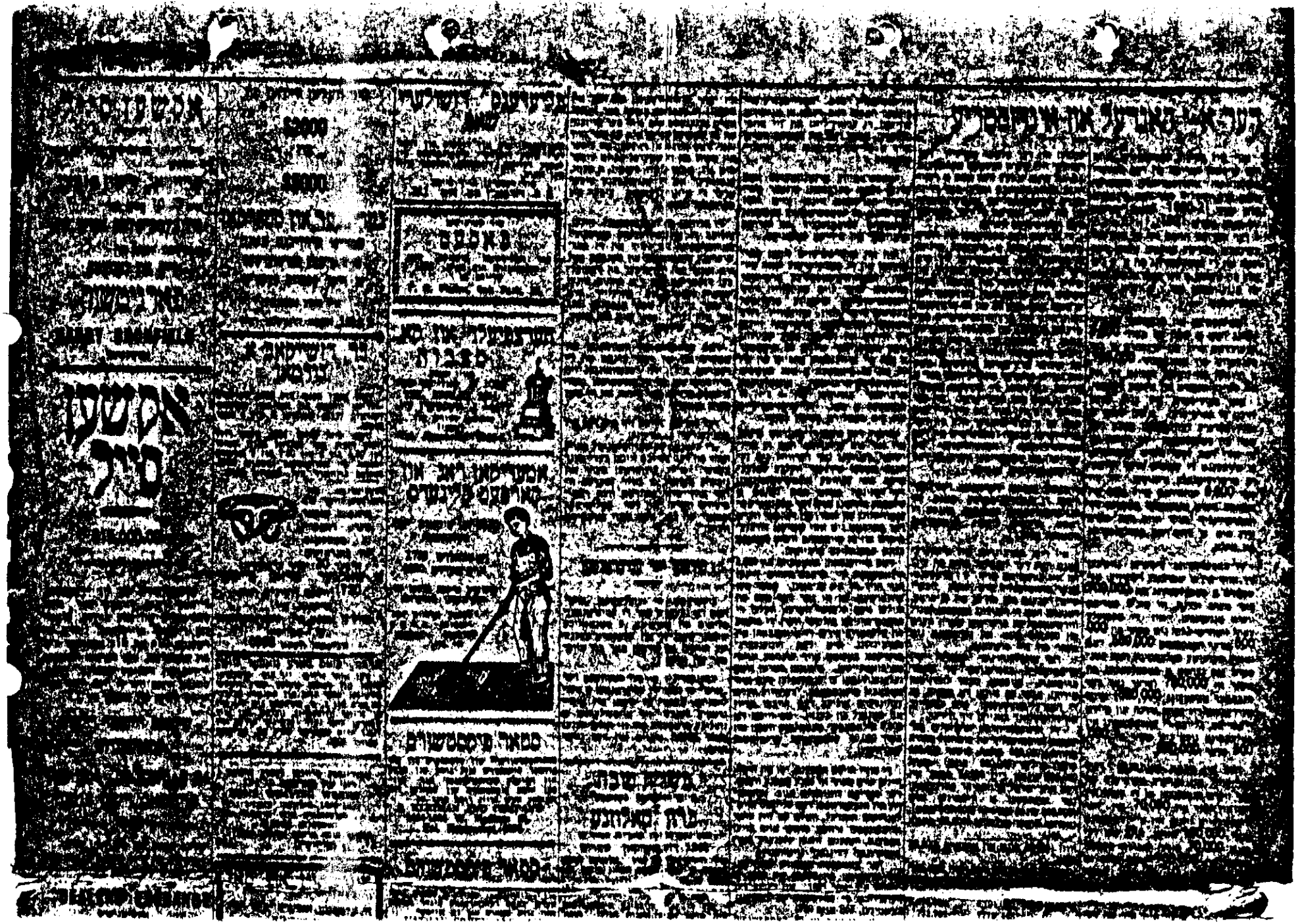
יידישער קוריער

PRICE 2 CENTS

ווייטערע אמעריקאנישע אנטדעקונגען פון אנגלעכע שטייס אויפן אטלאנטיק

Ransom


GLICKMAN'S
PALACE THEATRE
FELS-NAPTHA



WM. J. BURNS,
DIRECTOR.

JEH [redacted] b7c

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

September 7, 1922.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns:

[redacted] called by telephone this morning before you arrived, and stated that the Secretary of Commerce had received information to the effect that HENRY FORD had purchased the Banner Fork Coal Company in 1920 for $1,200,000. b7c

This coal company is located near Covington, Kentucky, and the United States Attorney at Covington is in possession of information to the effect that the mine is producing thirty (30) cars per day, and that Ford is selling one-half (1/2) of the output at $10.00 per ton, which, of course, is an exorbitant price.

[redacted] requested that if possible we obtain from the United States Attorney such information as he has in this matter, as the Secretary of Commerce is very desirous of securing it in view of the recent accusation by Ford that coal companies are profiteering on him. b7c

I told [redacted] I would at once take up the matter with you, and if you will advise me what action you desire taken, I will draft the necessary correspondence. b7c

Respectfully,

J. E. H.

62-2696-2

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FBI/DOJ

Report Made at	Date When Made	Period for which Made	Report made by
Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 9, 1920	Sept. 7-13	[redacted] b7c

Title and Character of Case:

Banner Fork Coal Corporation, Kentenia, Ky. - Cost of Living: Coal.

Facts Developed:

At Covington, Ky.

From subject's records was taken following information:

1920	Minimum	Maximum
June	$2.75	$9.25
July	3.50	10.00
Aug.	9.90	10.00

Sales offered for indictment:

Aug. 21, L & N 87779, 50.70 tons at $10.00, sold and consigned to Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 21, L & N 83762, 52 tons at $10.00, sold and consigned to same party as in item above.

Aug. 9, C & O 22327, 49.55 tons at $10.00, sold and consigned same as in items above.

Aug. 21, NYC 301911, 44.05 tons at $9.50, sold to Blue Diamond Coal Sales Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned to By-Products Coke Corporation, Toledo, Ohio.

Witnesses: [redacted] Kentenia, Ky. b7c
Riddle Coal Co., Pineville, Ky.

Agents [redacted] assisted in the foregoing part of this investigation. b7c

At Frankfort, Ky.

Corporation records show subject to be a Virginia corporation with Abner Lunsford, Kentenia, Ky., process agent.

Concluded.

Reference: Copies this report furnished to:
Bureau 3 U.S.Atty. 1 Lexington, 1.

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[redacted] b7C

59872

September 11, 1922.

[redacted] b7C

Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted] b7C

[redacted] 5-16-86 [redacted] 9115-[redacted] E1 NC/J
262119
25664 C

I am enclosing for your confidential information copy of the report received by me from our special agent in charge of the Cincinnati office, together with copy of the report made by Special Agent [redacted] dated at Lexington, Kentucky, for October 9, 1920. b7C

Very truly yours,

Director.

(Enclosure 137293) a u

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Vets Oppose Ford Award

Fur Post Protest Plan to Decorate 'Isolationist'

A sharply worded protest against the proposed presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Legion to Henry Ford at the convention of the Legion next September has been made by Fur Post No. 1049, one of the largest posts in New York City.

In resolutions unanimously passed at a special meeting, Ford was assailed as an isolationist, as one who thwarted military preparedness and as the sponsor of an anti-Semitic campaign which "became the forerunner and foundation of Nazi propaganda."

When it became known that the Trophies and Award Committee of the Legion had designated Ford as one of three to receive the award, the highest given by the Legion, there was indignation among the members of Fur Post.

The other two were the late Secretary of the Navy Knox and Gen. H. H. Arnold, of the Army Air Forces. Last year, the medal was given to Gen. George Marshall and Adm. King. Other recipients have been Gens. Pershing and MacArthur. Only 16 such awards have been made in the past 25 years.

Warns of Ridicule

The resolutions said:

"We vehemently protest against the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Henry Ford, whose claim to fame rests primarily upon his contribution to industrial mass production and his creation of a vast private industrial dynasty and monetary fortune, and whose claim to public recognition for service to our country is denied, contested and held in serious doubt by a substantial part of our citizenry for the following reasons:

"1—His assistance to the America First Committee, an organization of isolationists who before Pearl Harbor strove their utmost to keep our nation blindfolded and unprepared to meet the reality of the danger of aggression.

"2—His employment of one of its discredited leaders, Lindbergh.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-15-86 BY 9145 JFE/AG/SC

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Anti-Semitic Articles

"3—His sponsorship of the vicious anti-Semitic articles in the *Dearborn Independent*, owned and published by him, which for seven years preached, fostered and incited anti-Semitism and spread its malignant seed throughout our land, and sought thereby to divide our Nation internally and to foment hatred and disunity, and was the first to conduct a systematic campaign of anti-Semitism which became the forerunner and foundation of Nazi propaganda throughout the world, and sought to perpetuate, with the vast power of his money, an established fraud against an entire race which is still being perpetuated with the power of his name in his book entitled *The International Jew*.

"4—His acquiescence in the continuing publication and circulation of books and pamphlets containing the *Dearborn Independent* articles, or extracts therefrom without objection or hindrance from him."

The resolutions will now go to the county committee, then the state committee and finally the national executive committee of the Legion.

62-2696-A

EX-INDEXED

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87 JUN 30 1944

JUN 27 1944
PM DAILY
Page 16

HENRY FORD

ON

UNEMPLOYMENT

SELF-HELP

FARM AND FACTORY

On the following pages are reprints of messages from Henry Ford on Unemployment, Self-Help and Farm and Factory. These were published in newspapers, week of May 30, 1932.

62-2696
62-27393-a

HENRY FORD ON FARM AND FACTORY

DANGER to our country is to be apprehended not so much from the influence of new things as from our forgetting the value of old things. At present, much that is blamed on the new thing—the machine—should perhaps be blamed on our forgetting what we had before the machine came, namely, the land. The two belong together; they cannot live apart; there is no antagonism between them; they must be reunited.

I do not look for less but more use of machinery. If the world is to have even a minimum supply of goods, it must utilize the machine. The people will never willingly forego the help which the machine gives them in their work.

Besides, machinery makes more jobs. It enables every one to enjoy inexpensively the comforts and conveniences of modern living conditions. As for overproduction, *we have never yet had a sufficient production* of all the things which the family needs. It would be splendid if the world should seriously attempt to overproduce everything that everybody needs! We should then discover that our present machine facilities could not even catch up with the need. Give the world a money system that makes it easier for goods to flow from man to man, and all the factories on earth could not begin to supply a tenth of the demand.

But it is possible to expect of the machine more than it can do. We cannot eat or wear machines. If the world were one vast machine shop, it would die. When it comes to sustaining life, we go to the fields. The machine may help us plant, cultivate, harvest, grind and bake the grain for bread. The machine may weave and cut and sew for clothing. The machine may transport these necessities for our use. In doing so, it serves in partnership with the land. And it is that relation and balance which I am urging upon our people today.

WE ARE still in the early stage of world-making. To stabilize conditions at a given point or to reject progress because it brings problems with it, is impossible. We need to plan how to pass through necessary changes with the least human hardship. Economic changes must come and it is possible for men to be in a position to welcome rather than dread them. With factory and farm as partners, with one foot on the soil and one foot planted on industry, we should be in a position to hail the new epoch without fear. The land would protect us from needless anxiety.

Ten years ago we started seven village industries on small water power sites, all within twenty miles of Dearborn, our purpose being to combine the advantages of city wages with country living. The experiment has been a continuous success. Overhead cost has been less than that in the big factory, and the workers would not hear of going back to the city shops. As they are free to till land in the growing season, throughout these trying times they have all remained self-sustaining. Their security is produced by machine *and* farm, not by one alone.

While this experiment has fully justified itself, I have felt that it is only a step in the right direction. Excellent as village industries are, they do not really bring industry and agriculture together. For a long time now I have believed that industry and agriculture are natural partners and that they should begin to recognize and practice their partnership. Each of them is suffering from ailments which the other can cure. Agriculture needs a wider and steadier market; industrial workers need more and steadier jobs. Can each be made to supply what the other needs? I think so.

The link between is Chemistry. In the vicinity of Dearborn we are farming twenty thousand acres for everything from sunflowers to soy beans. We pass the crops through our laboratory to learn how they may be used in the manufacture of motor cars and thus provide an industrial market for the farmers' products. I foresee the time when industry shall no longer denude the forests which require generations to mature, nor use up the mines which were ages in the making, but shall draw its raw material largely from the *annual* produce of the fields. The dinner table of the world is not a sufficient outlet for the farmers' products; there must be found a wider market if agriculture is to be all that it is competent to become. And where is that market to be found if not in industry?

I am convinced that we shall be able to get out of yearly crops most of the basic materials which we now get from forest and mine. That is to say, we shall grow annually many if not most of the substances needed in manufacturing. When that day comes, and it is surely on the way, the farmer will not lack a market and the worker will not lack a job. More people will live in the country. The present unnatural condition will be naturally balanced again. Our foundations will be once more securely laid in the *land*.

The day of small industry near the farm will return, because much of the material grown for industry can be given its first processing by the men who raised it. The master farmer will become, as he was in former years, master of a form of industry besides.

An old Roman said that corn was never so plentiful in Rome as when the men who ruled the state were those who also tilled the fields. It will be so with our people when those who fabricate the utilities of the world are those who raise the raw material from the fields.

One thing is certain—we must go on—present conditions cannot be stabilized—life goes on. I suppose that in 1632 there were people who urged that the world had gone far enough and that it should be halted and hardened into the pattern of 1632. And again in 1732, others thought that a line should be drawn and conditions stabilized. In 1832 the same proposal—it is always made—every generation makes it. Suppose the world had halted at any of those dates! Are we to declare that 1932 is the date at which development must cease and the world be stabilized just as it is? It cannot be done. Life would burst any barriers we might raise against its ongoing. We do not yet control all the materials out of which to assemble a world that is worthy to endure unchanged. Our times are primitive. True progress is yet to come. The industrial age has scarcely dawned as yet; we see only its first crude beginnings.

We are pioneers, and pioneering has its hardships. This generation is composed of economic pilgrims, passing out of less desirable conditions into what we hope shall be more desirable ones. That is the meaning of these times. We are not going back, and false prosperity is not soon coming back. It would be well to interpret present conditions in this light and help each other in the good old pioneer way, as we pass through them. We are going to renew our stake in the land; for the land is the foundation of the economic security which we seek.

HENRY FORD ON SELF-HELP

My views of how people can best be helped are not new. The present period has only brought them into intensive application. Nearly twenty years ago when we established our minimum wage, which is now six dollars a day, we had the other side of the problem. It was then a problem of sudden prosperity. We tried to teach our employes how to handle their resources to the best advantage and how to evade the parasites which wait on every hand for the workers' wages. There was no criticism of our methods then; in fact, they were commended. They are the same methods now with such improvements as experience has suggested.

I said, in the first of this series, that being out of some one's employ need not mean being out of work. In the last analysis independence means self-dependence. Dependence on some one else for employment in busy times may too easily become dependence on some one else for support in slack times.

If it is right and proper to help people to become wise managers of their own affairs in good times, it cannot be wrong to pursue the same object in dull times. Independence through self-dependence is a method which must commend itself when understood.

Methods of self-help are numerous and great numbers of people have made the stimulating discovery that they need not depend on employers to find work for them—they can find work for themselves. I have more definitely in mind those who have not yet made that discovery, and I should like to express certain convictions I have tested.

The land! That is where our roots are. There is the basis of our physical life. The farther we get away from the land, the greater our insecurity. From the land comes everything that supports life, everything we use for the service of physical life. The land has not collapsed or shrunk in either extent or productivity. It is there waiting to honor all the labor we are willing to invest in it, and able to tide us across any dislocation of economic conditions.

No unemployment insurance can be compared to an alliance between a man and a plot of land. With one foot in industry and another foot in the land, human society is firmly balanced against most economic uncertainties. With a job to supply him with cash, and a plot of land to guarantee him support, the individual is doubly secure. Stocks may fail, but seedtime and harvest do not fail.

I am not speaking of stop-gaps or temporary expedients. Let every man and every family at this season of the year cultivate a plot of land and raise a sufficient supply for themselves or others. Every city and village has vacant space whose use would be permitted. Groups of employed men could rent farms for small sums and operate them on the co-operative plan. Employed men, in groups of ten, twenty or fifty, could rent farms and operate them with several unemployed families. Or, they could engage a farmer with his farm to be their farmer this year, either as employe or on shares. There are farmers who would be glad to give a decent indigent family a corner of a field on which to live and provide against next winter. Industrial concerns everywhere would gladly make it possible for their men, employed and unemployed, to find and work the land. Public-spirited citizens and institutions would most willingly assist in these efforts at self-help.

I do not urge this solely or primarily on the ground of need. It is a definite step to the restoration of normal business activity. Families who adopt self-help have that amount of free money to use in the channels of trade. That in turn means a flow of goods, an increase in employment, a general benefit.

When I suggested this last year and enabled our own people to make the experiment, the critics said that it would mean competition with the farmer. If that were true it would constitute a serious defect in the plan. My interest in the success and prosperity of the farmer is attested by my whole business career. The farmer is carrying in the form of heavy taxes the burden of families who cannot afford to buy his produce. Enabling them to raise their own food would not be taking a customer away from the farmer, but would be actually lifting a family off the tax-payer's back. It is argued that farm products are so cheap that it is better to buy than grow them. This would be impressive if every one had money to spend. Farm products are cheap because purchasing power is low. And the farmer paying taxes helps to pay the difference. The course I suggest is not competition with the farmer; it deprives him of no customer; it does not affect the big market crops. Gardens never hurt the farmer. Partnerships between groups of city men and individual farmers certainly help the farmer. When a family lifts itself off the welfare lists or increases its free cash by raising its food, it actually helps the farmer as it does every one else, including itself. In fact, it is fundamental that *no one is hurt by self-help.* In the relief of tax burdens and the revival of industry the farmer would share the benefit.

> *MANY people have found ways to self-help. Others have yet to learn how. The one wide-open, practical, certain unemployment insurance is the land. A family with its food assured is a family that can face the world. Both employed and unemployed men should invest their labor in the land this season. Hoarded labor is as harmful to the nation as hoarded cash. The family garden helps everybody and hurts none. It even helps the farmer by lifting the burden of public welfare taxes. Let every man and every family cultivate a plot of land this year, first for their own benefit, next for the benefit of trade, and for the benefit of the nation in general.*

I do not wish to be too detailed in this suggestion. I know what we shall do in our own part of the country and with our own people. How this method is to be suited to conditions in all parts of the country must be determined. I am urging Branch Managers of the Ford Motor Company and Ford dealers everywhere to study this suggestion and find the best method of applying it to their communities.

It is not a question of selling land, or of rents. Those who have the land must offer it to those who will use it. We ourselves shall farm large tracts of land, not for profit, but in experimental search for new market outlets for the farmer. We are saying to our people: "Here is the land. How much can you use?" For several years we have been running large crops of everything from sunflowers to soy beans through our chemical laboratory, in an effort to find an annual market for the farmer's produce—but that is a story I shall have to postpone until tomorrow's issue of this publication. I mention it now to show that even in these larger operations we are not entering into competition with the farmer. Our hope for agriculture is to make it the partner of industry.

HENRY FORD ON UNEMPLOYMENT

I HAVE always had to work, whether any one hired me or not. For the first forty years of my life, I was an employe. When not employed by others, I employed myself. I found very early that being out of hire was not necessarily being out of work. The first means that your employer has not found something for you to do; the second means that you are waiting until he does.

We nowadays think of work as something that others find for us to do, call us to do, and pay us to do. No doubt our industrial growth is largely responsible for that. We have accustomed men to think of work that way.

In my own case, I was able to find work for others as well as myself. Outside my family life, nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see jobs increase in number and in profit to the men who handle them. And beyond question, the jobs of the world today are more numerous and profitable in wages than they were even eighteen years ago.

But something entirely outside the workshops of the nation has affected this hired employment very seriously. The word "unemployment" has become one of the most dreadful words in the language. The condition itself has become the concern of every person in the country.

When this condition arrived, there were just three things to be done. The first, of course, was to maintain employment at the maximum by every means known to management. Employment—hire—was what the people were accustomed to; they preferred it; it was the immediate solution of the difficulty. In our plants we used every expedient to spread as much employment over as many employes as was possible. I don't believe in "make work"—the public pays for all unnecessary work—but there are times when the plight of others compels us to do the human thing even though it be but a makeshift; and I am obliged to admit that, like most manufacturers, we avoided layoffs by continuing work that good business judgment would have halted. All of our non-profit work was continued in full force and much of the shop work. There were always tens of thousands employed—the lowest point at Dearborn was 40,000—but there were always thousands unemployed or so meagerly employed, that the situation was far from desirable.

When all possible devices for providing employment have been used and fall short, there remains no alternative but self-help or charity.

I do not believe in routine charity. I think it a shameful thing that any man should have to stoop to take it, or give it. I do not include human helpfulness under the name of charity. My quarrel with charity is that it is neither helpful nor human. The charity of our cities is the most barbarous thing in our system, with the possible exception of our prisons. What we call charity is a modern substitute for being personally kind, personally concerned and personally involved in the work of helping others in difficulty. True charity is a much more costly effort than money-giving. Our donations too often purchase exemption from giving the only form of help that will drive the need for charity out of the land.

THE unemployed man is every one's concern, Henry Ford says—most of all the man's own concern. Being unemployed does not need to mean being out of work. There may be work even though one may not be hired to do it. Mr. Ford begins today a discussion of Employment, Charity and Self-Help as the three courses open to us in present conditions. He does not believe in routine charity because, he says, it is neither kind nor helpful. It does not get under the load or tackle the cause. He describes here a method he has followed. In tomorrow's issue of this publication he will discuss Self-Help.

Our own theory of helping people has been in operation for some years. We used to discuss it years ago—when no one could be persuaded to listen. Those who asked public attention to these matters were ridiculed by the very people who now call most loudly for some one to do something.

Our own work involves the usual emergency relief, hospitalization, adjustment of debt, with this addition—we help people to alter their affairs in common-sense accordance with changed conditions, and we have an understanding that all help received should be repaid in reasonable amounts in better times. Many families were not so badly off as they thought; they needed guidance in the management of their resources and opportunities. Human nature, of course, presented the usual problems. Relying on human sympathy many develop a spirit of professional indigence. But where co-operation is given, honest and self-respecting persons and families can usually be assisted to a condition which is much less distressing than they feared.

One of our responsibilities, voluntarily assumed—not because it was ours, but because there seemed to be no one else to assume it—was the care of a village of several hundred families whose condition was pretty low. Ordinarily a large welfare fund would have been needed to accomplish anything for these people. In this instance, we set the people at work cleaning up their homes and backyards, and then cleaning up the roads of their town, and then plowing up about 500 acres of vacant land around their houses. We abolished everything that savored of "handout" charity, opening instead a modern commissary where personal I O U's were accepted, and a garment-making school, and setting the cobblers and tailors of the community to work for their neighbors. We found the people heavily burdened with debt, and we acted informally as their agents in apportioning their income to straighten their affairs. Many families are now out of debt for the first time in years. There has appeared in this village not only a new spirit of confidence in life, but also a new sense of economic values, and an appreciation of economic independence which we feel will not soon be lost. None of these things could have been accomplished by paying out welfare funds after the orthodox manner. The only true charity for these people was somehow to get under their burdens with them and lend them the value of our experience to show them what can be done by people in their circumstances.

Our visiting staff in city work has personally handled thousands of cases in the manner above described. And while no one institution can shoulder all the burden, we feel that merely to mitigate present distress is not enough—we feel that thousands of families have been prepared for a better way of life when the wheels of activity begin turning again.

But there is still another way, a third way, so much better than the very best charitable endeavor that it simply forbids us to be satisfied with anything less. That is the way of Self-Help, which I shall discuss in tomorrow's issue of this publication.

b7c

Ford to com
5-30 ed

HENRY FORD,
I
BORN - 7-30-1863

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~~62-27393-1~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 25 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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57 JUN 20 1945

91-2-4-36-338

ORIGINAL

Chicago, Illinois
May 17, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re:

Re: CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The Chicago Tribune is presently working on a series of articles to be run in the future in regard to crime conditions in Chicago. In these articles the Tribune will attempt to publicize the hoodlums who control the various types of crime in Chicago. of the Tribune, who is working on these articles, I found that up to this time the Tribune had been unable to obtain information relative to those controlling crime in Chicago, and, to the contrary, found that crime was not nearly as well organized at the present time as it was during the so-called Capone era.

Re:

Re:

all b7c

Memo For The Director 5/17/45

Re: HENRY FORD

For some time the rumor has persisted around Chicago that Mr. Henry Ford is seriously ill, although I understand that those close to him in Detroit have denied this. However, during the week of Ford, voluntarily advised me that in talking to Harry Bennett, Bennett had stated that Mr. Ford is confined to his home and that he was troubled with a "sore foot". did not believe this, however, and feels that Mr. Ford is quite ill. Those engaged in the automotive trade are very much interested in Mr. Ford's health because they are firmly convinced that after Mr. Ford dies there will be a number of changes in the Ford organization. They also feel that the Ford Company may be bought out by some other interest because they do not feel that Henry Ford II is either qualified or has the desire to attempt to operate the Ford Company.

Re: LABOR CONDITIONS

About two weeks ago the War Manpower Commission estimated that there was a 58,000 employee shortage in the Chicago area. During the week I have had occasion to talk to of the Dodge Chicago Plant, and the Ford representative and both of them advised me that at the present time there is no labor shortage in so far as plants are concerned. is an excess of skilled labor but that unskilled labor is not quite so plentiful because of the fact that workers do not want to work for less than $1.15 an hour. All of the large plants around Chicago are dismissing employees by the thousands and a number of the larger plants expect to shut down during July and August.

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. DRAYTON,
SAC.

SJD:

all b7C

to tribe my attorney, [redacted]

[redacted]

September 9, 1922
New York City

all b5, b7C, b7D

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FBI/DOJ

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Buffalo, New York

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Detroit, Michigan	5/26/26	5/18/26	[redacted] b7C

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
[redacted] b7C	INVESTIGATION FOR STATE DEPARTMENT

62-12086

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company interviewed. Subject employed by this organization [redacted] for special service in Panama. b7C, b7D

Interdepartmental Charge - State Department - $34.20

REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN. NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

DETAILS

At Akron, Ohio.

Reference is made to Director's letter of April 26th, 1926, initialed [redacted] concerning Subject's activities. This letter calls particular attention to the concluding paragraphs of Agent [redacted] report with regard to rumors to the effect that Subject's activities in Panama were in the interests of the Firestone Rubber Company and Henry Ford. b7C

Reference is also made to report of Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit, dated May 14th, 1926, entitled as above. b7C

~~REFORDEX~~

[redacted] of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company were interviewed by Agent at Akron, Ohio, and the information received was that [redacted] appeared at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company some time about May, 1923, and presented in great detail a proposal for organizing an expedition to explore, for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, certain sections of the Republic of Panama, with the view of ascertaining the adaptability of that country for the production

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES b7D, b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-12086-15	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAY 28 1926
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 4, Buffalo 2, Detroit 1	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 29 1926 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: JUN 4 1926 JACKETED:
		DISTRIBUTED TO: Div. Two	FILE

[redacted] b7C

62-92-

1/3/86

7—1323

[redacted] Agent, Detroit, Michigan

b7C. [redacted]

INVESTIGATION FOR STATE DEPARTMENT May 26th, 1926.

of rubber. [redacted] was impressed with Subject and his apparent knowledge of the physical conditions as well as the climate and people of Panama and looked upon his proposition with much favor. In this interview, [redacted] represented himself to be being formerly connected with the Department of State and an attache to the legation of some Central or South American country, and while serving in this capacity, saw the possibilities for the development of rubber plantations in Panama.

Before acting on the proposal submitted by [redacted] accompanied by [redacted] rubber expert and buyer of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and [redacted] called on Mr. Henry Ford to get his opinion as to the feasibility of such an expedition. Mr. Ford was also impressed with [redacted] and seemed greatly interested in the proposition and encouraged [redacted] to send [redacted] to Panama with a view of obtaining options on land which he deemed suitable for the growing of rubber.

On June 4th, 1923, an agreement was entered into between Mr. Amos C. Miller, acting for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and who was then General Counsel and a Director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and [redacted] whereby [redacted] was to proceed forthwith to the Republic of Panama to acquire options to purchase between one and one and one-half million acres of land in the provinces of Colon, Veraguas, Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro. A drawing account of $25,000.00 was placed at the disposal of [redacted] with which he was to purchase the options and finance the expedition. Under the terms of this agreement [redacted] was to receive a salary of $500.00 per month. It was understood that [redacted] was not to use the name of H. S. Firestone, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company or Henry Ford in connection with any of the deals he made, the same to be handled under the name of Mr. Amos C. Miller.

[redacted] the services of [redacted] in Panama were very unsatisfactory and his conduct was not at all pleasing to him. Shortly after [redacted] reached Panama, he negotiated for options on land, the acreage being far in excess of that authorized by the agreement, which, if carried out, would have resulted in obligations on behalf of Mr. Amos C. Miller, representing the Firestone organization, of about $1,000,000.00. He also betrayed the confidence imposed in him by boastfully stating to officers of the United States Army and others that he represented the interests of Henry Ford and H. S. Firestone. When information of his conduct reached the Firestone organization, he was cabled to suspend further activities in their behalf until the arrival of their representatives. [redacted] rubber expert, and [redacted] of the legal staff of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company were immediately sent to check up on Subject's activities.

On arrival in Panama, [redacted] found that [redacted] was much more interested in a tribe of "White Indians", which he was supposed to have discovered while on his travels about Panama, than in the matters which he was delegated to investigate and in which Mr. Firestone was particularly interested. [redacted] accompanied [redacted] on a tour of inspection along the coast of Panama and into several of the provinces, but did not approve any of the options as they found the land rugged and mostly infertile and in their judgment not suitable for extensive rubber production. Further activities on behalf of Mr. Firestone by [redacted] were abandoned and [redacted] returned to the United States with [redacted]

all b7C

[redacted] Agent, Detroit, Michigan
b7c

INVESTIGATION FOR STATE DEPARTMENT. May 26th, 1926.

[redacted] was dismissed from employment of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. bx

[redacted] Subsequent proposals dated December 15th, 1923 and November 15th, 1924 were submitted by [redacted] to Mr. Firestone, outlining expeditions into sections of Panama in the interests of science and commerce, in which he would have the co-operation of the United States Army and Navy, the United States Department of Commerce, and other Government agencies, President Porras of Panama, and the representatives of the Smithsonian Institution and several of the leading universities would accompany him. These proposals called for an advance to [redacted] by Mr. Firestone of $10,000 and $15,000 respectively for expenses and he, [redacted] was to receive as remuneration for his services a 10% interest in any of the land acquired for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Mr. Firestone refused to entertain these proposals and in his reply to [redacted] stated he had no further interests in his activities. bx

Interdepartmental Charge - State Department - $34.20

REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN. NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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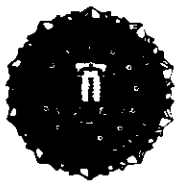
FBI/DOJ

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1941

EAT: [redacted] b7C

[redacted] b7C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have instructed Mr. Bugas to personally interview Henry Ford concerning his recent conversation with Lindbergh relative to the leak in the War Department. I have instructed him to be very courteous during the interview. Mr. Bugas indicated he is personally acquainted with Mr. Ford.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

Press this & let me know result.

H.

1 Enc.

RECORDED
INDEXED

62- 19253-304

CH-20

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hottoman
Mr. Kerbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

DML: [redacted] b7c

December 9, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Time: 10:25 PM

Special Agent ~~Ed G. Bordart~~ Chas Beyers of the ~~San Diego~~ Detroit Office telephonically communicated with writer at this time advising that a conversation between Ford, Lindbergh, and Bennett had been overheard and Lindberg was reported to have stated that he was obtaining considerable information from an Army officer. Lindbergh is reported to have called on this man at Washington, D. C., and this individual enlightened him on certain aspects pertaining to the Army and Navy. Lindbergh is reported to have said that this man held the same view as he did; to wit, that we were woefully unprepared to wage any successful campaign against the Axis at this time.

It was reported that Lindbergh stated he was getting his information directly from a few sources in the Army and Navy who were in a position to know what they were talking about.

This conversation is reported to have taken place at Bennett's office about three weeks ago.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

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12

FBI

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 9, 1942

DML:[redacted] b2c
9:40 p.m.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

The writer received a telephone call from SAC Bugas at Detroit, at which time he advised that you had requested him to interview Harry Bennett with reference to his conversation with Lindbergh some time ago.

Bugas stated that he had interviewed Bennett who stated that about three weeks ago Lindbergh had come to Detroit, apparently at the invitation of Mr. Ford, but this was not quite clear; that they had had a conversation in which Mr. Ford had remonstrated with Lindbergh about his trying to appear as an authority on the armed strength of the United States and on how many soldiers and how much equipment it would take to bring a war against Germany to a successful close. According to Bennett, Henry Ford cautioned Lindbergh about talking about things he knew little about first hand; that is, how our forces were set up, the strength of our forces and the technical matters concerning our armed forces. Ford further told Lindbergh that the heads of our Army and Navy must certainly know what they are doing because they are in close touch with the situation and have all the facts in their possession. To that Lindbergh made a rather general reply to the effect that he was not talking without having facts in his possession; that he was getting a great many of his facts from the people holding high positions in the Army. He mentioned one man by name in Washington, D. C. who was an Army officer; however, Mr. Bennett stated he was not able to recall the name in view of the numerous other matters that were mentioned.

Bugas stated that this conversation appeared to be a three-cornered conversation with Henry Ford, Bennett and Lindbergh all taking a part; that Lindbergh indicated that when in Washington he usually made it a point to drop into the War Department and while there he would contact this Army officer whose views were in line with Lindbergh's and who would usually furnish Lindbergh with information concerning these matters.

Bugas stated there was no mention made which would indicate that Lindbergh in any way knew of the existence of the war plans; that the conversation between Ford and Lindbergh occurred about three weeks ago.

RECORDED

62-19253-304

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

12

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND FILE.

This serial is Part 5-Volume No. 2 of the Fish Committee report. It consists of Hearings before a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate Communist activities in the United States.

Fish Committee

62-23170-146

~~Filed in Unit III~~
~~Fish Committee Report~~
EBF

Partially De-indexed
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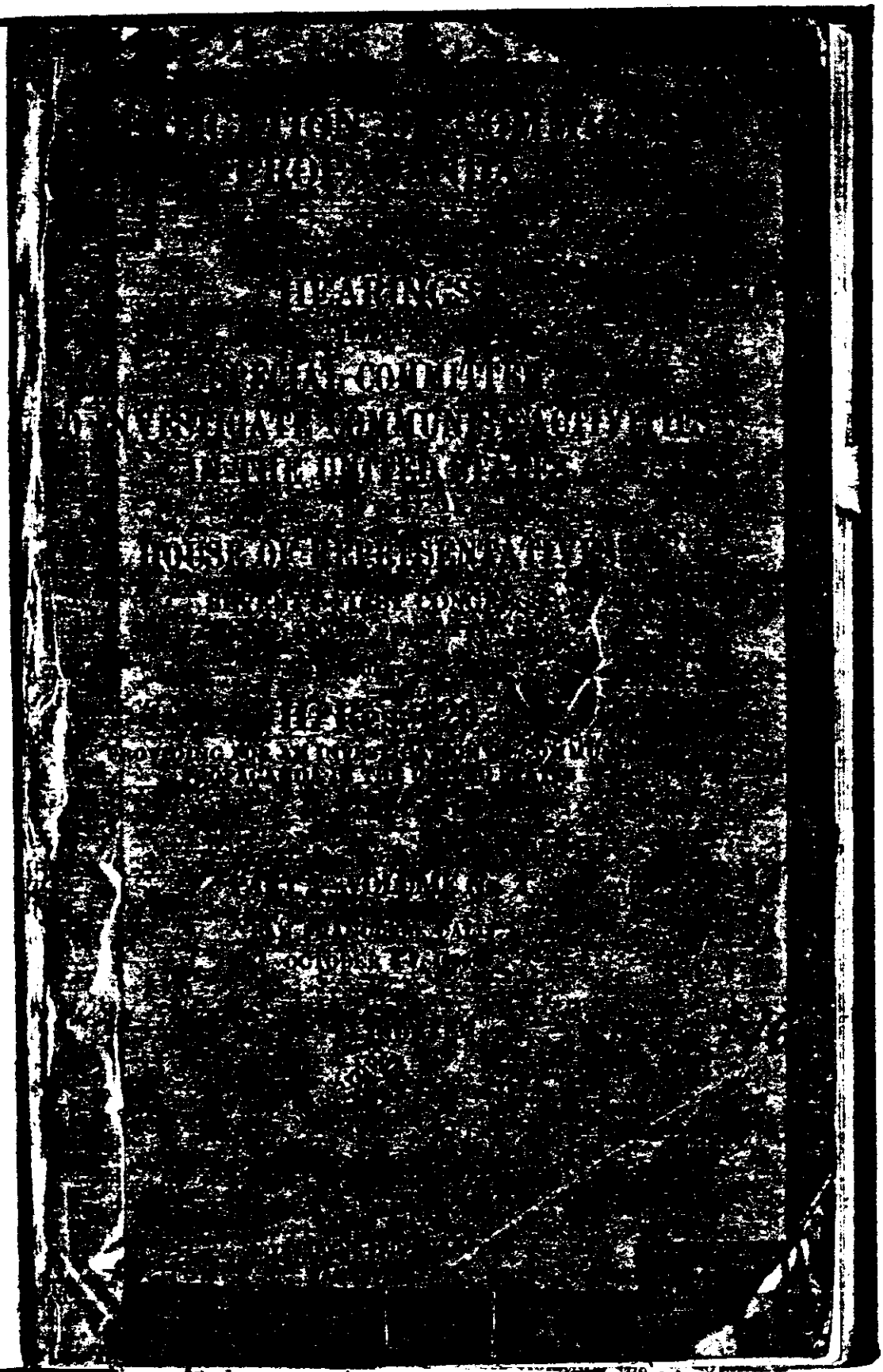
FISH COMMITTEE REPORT

62-23170-146

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

HAMILTON FISH, JR., New York, *Chairman*

JOHN E. NELSON, Maine.
CARL G. BACHMANN, West Virginia.
EDWARD E. ESLICK, Tennessee.
ROBERT S. HALL, Mississippi.

WALTER L. REYNOLDS, *Clerk*

CONTENTS

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Mr. Simons. I have talked on the unemployment situation in my speech. I have made, particularly within the last year, during the unemployment crisis of 3,000,000 out of work. This is one of the main issues before us and, naturally, receives primary attention.

Mr. Bachmann. Have you told your audience not to be alarmed about the present unemployment conditions?

Mr. Simons. Do I tell them that! That comes from the capitalists; the capitalists are the ones that tell the workers there is nothing to be worried about.

Mr. Bachmann. I did not ask you that; I asked you if you told them that?

Mr. Simons. I stated yesterday that I put forward the program of the Communist Party—the enactment of a national social insurance bill that I presented yesterday.

Mr. Bachmann. I did not ask you that.

Mr. Simons. That is what we stand for.

Mr. Bachmann. I asked you if you tell the workers in your audience not to be alarmed about the unemployment situation?

Mr. Simons. I will tell you exactly what I tell them.

Mr. Bachmann. I do not want to know all that you tell them; I just want to know whether you tell them that or not?

Mr. Simons. I want to tell you exactly what I tell them and then you can judge whether it is a matter of alarm or not. I tell them the facts. Whether it is alarming information, I tell them the facts about unemployment in the United States, and I tell them that unemployment is growing; I quote the financial papers of the boss class, the New York Analyst, and I quote that conditions are getting worse. There is more unemployment; wage cuts are growing. I tell them it certainly is alarming for the working class and certainly is alarming for the boss class, because they can not solve the unemployment.

Mr. Bachmann. Now would you mind going back and answering the question?

Mr. Simons. Well, that is my answer.

Mr. Bachmann. Let me ask you whether or not you made a speech in Oakland on or about July 27, 1930?

Mr. Simons. It is hard to say; I have made so many speeches in Oakland.

Mr. Bachmann. Well, about that time?

Mr. Simons. I could not state definitely. I have made speeches there from time to time and may have made one on that date. If you will tell me which particular one you are referring to, where it was made, I might refresh my recollection.

Mr. Bachmann. Let me ask you whether or not you said in a speech what I am going to read to you, on or about the 27th of July, at Oakland:

> Fellow workers and comrades, don't be alarmed at this unemployment situation and the economic crisis that confronts us here to-day. Fellow workers, do you know that the workers of Russia are denying and depriving themselves of all luxuries, even the necessities and essentials of life, to produce commodities in Soviet Russia and ship them to the United States to flood the markets over here; to cause manufacturers to shut down; to undersell the American manufacturer, throwing the workers of the United States into the unemployed army; simply fertilizing the fields to sow seeds of communism in [illegible]
>
> What difference does it make to you if we gain our point, if we do produce these things by convict labor? We are all workers for the cause of freedom;

for the emancipation of the proletariat throughout the whole world. Itself, in Mr. Fish and his henchmen going to put an embargo on Russian products and commodities, when we have Henry Ford, the Smith Manufacturing Co., and the General Electric Co. backing up [illegible] Government in [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] perpetually and until they have fulfilled their [illegible] contracts with Soviet Russia? Do you think for a minute that these capitalists, with their millions of dollars that they have taken from you workers, are going to allow an interference with getting the rest of the money that they have not already gotten?

Did you make that statement in a speech?

Mr. SIMONS. I will tell you what I may have said.

Mr. BACHMANN. I did not ask you that; I asked you whether you made that statement. All I want to know is whether you made it or did not?

Mr. SIMONS. You can not get any yes or no answer on that. I will tell you what I said. If you quote to me three pages long and ask me "Yes or no," you can not get any yes-or-no answer.

Mr. BACHMANN. Did you make this statement?

Mr. SIMONS. Has this been testified to the committee as evidence of a speech I made, or not? I want to know who is presenting this and is this an official document before the committee?

Mr. BACHMANN. Did you make that statement I read to you in a speech at Oakland on or about the date I stated?

Mr. SIMONS. Can I know who is presenting this as a speech of mine?

Mr. BACHMANN. I am asking you whether you made that statement or not?

Mr. SIMONS. I want to know, first, who says I made a speech like that.

Mr. BACHMANN. Answer the question.

Mr. SIMONS. I will tell you what I said. You are covering about 55 points in that. It is impossible to say yes or no. I will tell you what I said about those conditions.

Mr. BACHMANN. I do not want to know what you said other than an answer to the question, whether or not you made this statement in a speech over there. I have not any time to listen to your speeches or wrangling about what you want to say now. Did you make this statement in a speech, or didn't you make it?

Mr. SIMONS. I will tell you what I said about the unemployment crisis.

Mr. BACHMANN. Are you afraid to say whether you did make that statement, or not?

Mr. SIMONS. It is not a matter of fear. I told you yesterday about what I said about unemployment and everything else when you asked about the Soviet Union. We are trying to tell the workers who are responsible for the unemployment conditions in this country——

The CHAIRMAN. The question asked you was merely if that is an accurate statement of what you said. You refuse to answer?

Mr. SIMONS. I wish to answer; I will answer the question whether or not I said it.

The CHAIRMAN. We have asked you whether that is a correct statement of what you said.

Mr. SIMONS. I will say, more or less in general, that it is a false lying statement of the facts, that I could not have said, when they

put the blame on the working class here
Communist Party for conditions for
That is simply propaganda you are b
[illegible]

The CHAIRMAN. You deny the statem
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Mr. SIMONS. I will give you a cha
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Mr. SIMONS. All right; let me have t
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Mr. NELSON. Contrary to what?

Mr. SIMONS. Contrary to causing th
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Mr. NELSON. I want to give you ev
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but, at least, let us have some order to

Mr. SIMONS. All right. The charge
workers are responsible for causing
down.

Mr. NELSON. You did not say that?

Mr. SIMONS. No.

Mr. NELSON. Then put it in that o
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Mr. SIMONS. I thought the record
I should not have thought so.

Mr. NELSON. It is; but you read a s
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get your denial into the record.

Mr. SIMONS. What is the record kep
you want?

Mr. NELSON. You read the paragra
said. We do not know what you are

Mr. SIMONS. I read that there [inc

put the blame on the working class here in the Soviet Union and the Communist Party for conditions for which you are responsible. That is simply propaganda you are bringing in here that is absolutely untrue.

The CHAIRMAN. You deny the statement? That is a copy of what you said, sworn to before the committee, and you deny it?

Mr. SIMONS. I will give you a chance, if you will let me tell you——

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want any speeches; you are not going to get a chance to make any speeches; but, if you want, you may take this and answer what was read here and point out wherein it is wrong as to what you said.

Mr. SIMONS. All right; let me have that statement. I never made any statement to the workers of America "don't be alarmed at this unemployment situation and the economic crisis that confronts us here to-day." On the contrary, I tell them it is a situation that is alarming and getting worse and the workers must organize against it and demand unemployment insurance.

And the statement that the workers of Russia are denying and depriving themselves of all luxuries, and so forth, to produce commodities in Soviet Russia and ship them to all markets—I never made any such statement, and that has been backed up even in the wheat proposition your committee has been investigating, where the brokers have said in effect it was a hedging proposition by the Soviet Union and had no effect on prices; was not responsible for the crisis in agriculture and the driving of the farmers off of their lands. No, sir. On the contrary, I said that the policy of the Government——

Mr. NELSON. Contrary to what?

Mr. SIMONS. Contrary to causing the manufacturers to shut down, that the policy was to keep them alive on orders from the Soviet Government.

Mr. NELSON. I want to give you every opportunity in the world, but just do this: Read there what it says and, if you did not say it, say so. Then I have no objection to your stating what you did say; but, at least, let us have some order to this.

Mr. SIMONS. All right. The charge here is that I said the Russian workers are responsible for causing the manufacturers to shut down.

Mr. NELSON. You did not say that?

Mr. SIMONS. No.

Mr. NELSON. Then put it in that order; because, if you want to deny this, do it; but denying something out of your head does not put it in the record, and you want it to go into the record.

Mr. SIMONS. I thought the record was to be authentic. Perhaps I should not have thought so.

Mr. NELSON. It is; but you read a sentence and you do not get the sentence into the record unless you read it out loud, and you do not get your denial into the record.

Mr. SIMONS. What is the record kept for then—only to put in what you want?

Mr. NELSON. You read the paragraph there and then say what you said. We do not know what you are reading.

Mr. SIMONS. I read that there [indicating].

Mr. NELSON. Read it now and, if you did not say it, say what you did say.

Mr. SIMONS (reading). Fellow workers and comrades, don't be alarmed at this unemployment situation and the economic crisis that confronts us here to-day. Fellow workers, do you know that the workers of Russia are digging and depriving themselves of all luxuries, even the necessities and essentials of life, to produce commodities in Soviet Russia and ship them to the United States to flood the markets over here; to cause manufacturers to shut down; to undersell the American manufacturer, throwing the workers of the United States into the unemployed army; simply fertilizing the fields to sow seeds of communism.

Mr. BACHMANN. Did you make that statement?

Mr. SIMONS. No. My statement was that the conditions in this country are responsible, the system itself in this country, the periodical, cyclical crises, cause unemployment, cause plants to be shut down, and that the Soviet Union was sending out their products, at some sacrifice, although the workers have a fair standard of living, which is constantly improving, better than it was before the war; that they are sending out goods in order to get credits to be able to buy machinery, to build up industries so that the working class conditions can be improved and that is what they are doing it for. The responsibility for the crisis is upon the American capitalist.

What difference does it make to you if we gain our point, if we do produce these things by convict labor?

I want to say that in the Soviet Union——

Mr. NELSON. Wait a minute. Did you make that statement?

Mr. SIMONS. I did not. I said that so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, labor is free and even those in prisons, the labor of prisoners is not in competition with labor of other workers in the Soviet Union—no competition. It does not affect them; it is simply that the prisoner is treated as a worker and a human being and permitted to live and to support his family, instead of as here the worker doing work because he is a victim of the capitalist of this country.

We are all martyrs for the cause of freedom.

I never made any such statement. Nobody talks about martyrdom. Every one in the Communist Party knows the class to which he belongs and does his share for the working-class movement and organization.

Now, is Mr. Fish and his henchmen going to put an embargo on Russian products and commodities, when we have Henry Ford, the Austin Manufacturing Co., and the General Electric Co. backing us, causing this country to lift the embargo and keep it permanently off until they have fulfilled their 500,000,000 contracts with Soviet Russia?

It is such a confused statement that I never could have made it. Discussing the embargo, I pointed out that this was a method used by the bosses of this country to protect themselves and stated that the Soviet Union had a right, we defend the right of the Soviet Union, to send its good anywhere, all over the world, to be put on the market, because that would benefit the working class of the Soviet Union and would not be used against the working class anywhere else.

Do you think for a minute that these companies, with their millions of dollars that they have taken from you workers, are going to allow any interference with getting the rest of the money that they have not already gotten?

THIS SERIAL IS TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND WILL BE CARRIED AS A NOT RECORDED SERIAL BEHIND FILE.

This serial is Part 5 Volume 4 of the Fish Committee report. It consists of Hearings before a special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate Communist activities in the United States.

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Fish Committee Report

EBF

COMMITTEE REPORT

23170-147

PART 2

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

of the Ingersoll Forum, would be in charge of the national [illegible] Vesey Street and would assist General Secretary [illegible] in continuing and increasing the activities of the 4A's.

General Secretary Hopwood next reported [illegible] the association. The figures submitted [illegible] that the total receipts at the national office alone for the year [illegible] approximately $3,000, all of which had been spent for postage, printing, [illegible] advertising and miscellaneous expenditures, the first two items consuming considerably more than half the total receipts. No salaries were paid. The secretary said that the association now had on deposit in the Corn Exchange Bank $[illegible], but that all of this except a few dollars was covered by debts due before the end of the [illegible] and that unless contributions continue to be forthcoming it would be necessary for the association greatly to curtail its activities, instead of increasing them as had been planned. He expressed confidence, however, that sufficient sums would be received to keep up the work. As only a few more than one-third of the members have paid dues for the second year, the dues of the others having not yet expired, a steady income from renewals is certain, but, of course, will not be adequate for the work now contemplated unless a large number of life, sustaining, and contributing members are received. According to the secretary, receipts during the [illegible] months have averaged each month about $600.

The secretary announced that the following memberships had been received since the mailing out [illegible] appeal for renewal:

[illegible] members, at [illegible]: [illegible] Bergson, Robertson Trowbridge, Jas. I. [illegible] Elliott, and Mrs. J[illegible]

Patrons at $50 [illegible]

Contributing [illegible] each: Godfrey von Hofe, Hermann S. Weissman, Mrs. Helen [illegible] Rosenberg, and J. H. Davis.

Sustaining [illegible] each: Stanley Altman, Walter Van Nostrand, [illegible], C. O. Ericson, Valentin Kramp, E. J. Craven, [illegible] F. Behant, Phillip G. Peabody, and A. Caligar.

Besides these, there have been a large number of $5 and smaller contributions [illegible] members, which would require too much space for [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] with secretary-treasurers, Mr. Hopwood closed his remarks [illegible] generous financial support.

[illegible] presented a most encouraging report, written by Queen [illegible] Angels in Los Angeles. This branch now has a paid-up [illegible] compromising atheists.

[illegible] Elliott, of the Ingersoll Forum, spoke briefly of the work of the [illegible] branch, of which he is president. Big meetings are held every [illegible] evening, he stated, with Mr. Clement Wood as lecturer and director. [illegible] debates are reported to be held once a month. According to its [illegible], the Ingersoll Forum is the best place in New York to attend on [illegible] evenings. Mr. Elliott announced that he would accompany President [illegible] his debating tour. In conclusion, the speaker stated that the Forum [illegible] help defend Editor E. V. Sterry, of the Christian Enquirer, Toronto, [illegible] who has been arrested on a charge of blasphemy. The following tele[illegible] which had been sent two days previous from the national office in [illegible] to a telegraphic appeal for help, was then read.

God's Place in Capitalism

(By Queen Silver)

Chapter under which Ford name indexed

When I speak of God, I want you to realize that by the word God I refer to that particular sort of supernatural being whom you happen to worship, to your idea of God. Religion teaches that God made man, but I say that each man makes his own god, and that God is made in the image of man, not man in the image of God. Man makes his god according to his ideas of what he himself would like to be. He wants to be strong, so he makes a powerful god; he wants to oppress the weak, so he makes a cruel god; he longs to be rich, so he makes a wealthy god. Sometimes he makes a loving or merciful god, to correspond with the gentler sides of his own nature. Man frequently makes goddesses, evidently concluding that the gods might be lonely in heaven if there were no women about. Some religions also have child gods, but the

[illegible]orship of child gods has mostly gone out of fashion, [illegible]ce discovered that it was more profitable to pu[illegible] [illegible]ork than to put them in a heaven to be worshipe[illegible] [illegible]ds of stone and wood, and bowed down before [illegible] [illegible]nds; others have created intangible spirit gods, an[illegible] [illegible]eir own imaginations. Some have created gods [illegible] [illegible]hers have made them all beasts of degenerate form [illegible] [illegible]erformed by a human being has at some time or [illegible] [illegible]d created for the purpose; every phenomenon of n[illegible] [illegible]esentative; every human emotion has been incarna[illegible] You must realize that when I mention a god I a[illegible] [illegible] any particular brand of god, not a Jewish go[illegible] [illegible]agan god, nor to any of the thousands of other go[illegible] [illegible] crafty men and worshiped by foolish ones. Whe[illegible] [illegible]bout the god idea—the conception of god which i[illegible] [illegible]inds of the rest of the people. There is not, an[illegible] [illegible]re no god can either help or harm us. It is th[illegible] [illegible]he mental corruption and perversion of reason, [illegible] [illegible]gnorant and fear-ridden men, superstitious and [illegible] [illegible]nscrupulous priests and others have created an [illegible] [illegible] the god idea and turned them loose on the worl[illegible] [illegible]ods, because they have no existence. Against t[illegible] [illegible]odly existence and interference in worldly affai[illegible] [illegible]ubject of this lecture should really be, the G[illegible] [illegible]hree weeks ago an address was given here on M[illegible] [illegible] occurred to me that a lecture on God's Plac[illegible] [illegible]rder.

I think you will all agree with me when I sa[illegible] [illegible]apitalist class is the production and accumulatio[illegible] [illegible]adical group or organization you belong to, you [illegible] [illegible] accumulate wealth the capitalist class must [illegible] [illegible]f raw materials and must also have an unlimited [illegible] [illegible]ontented laborers. You will also agree with [illegible] [illegible]abor is of more importance to capitalism than [illegible] [illegible]t is by cheapening the cost of labor that profi[illegible] [illegible]Even the cost of the raw material is largely de[illegible] [illegible]aking it available for use in manufacture. C[illegible] [illegible]ial to the maintenance of any sort of industria[illegible] [illegible]ent labor is necessary, otherwise much time i[illegible] [illegible]vasted. Contented labor is of vital importance, [illegible] [illegible]roduction, unsettle markets, and more or less [illegible] [illegible]apitalism must find ways and means of k[illegible] [illegible]orcing the workers down to the lowest possibl[illegible] [illegible]ds offers to the capitalist class the best possibl[illegible] [illegible]atisfied and contented with their condition. [illegible] [illegible]nvent the god myth, neither did it create gold [illegible] [illegible]o much raw material, and the masters were n[illegible] [illegible] to their purposes. They used God as a bribe [illegible] [illegible] punishment; they found that the more the [illegible] [illegible]he workers the less room was left for brains. [illegible] [illegible]n the job; the wrath of God kept him from [illegible] [illegible]job; and when he got hungry and the love of [illegible] [illegible]his empty stomach. The worship of God kept [illegible] [illegible]o busily employed, that he had no time to thi[illegible] [illegible]o busy worrying about where he was to spe[illegible] [illegible]when the landlord threw him out for nonpay[illegible] [illegible]f hell that he didn't mind going to jail in t[illegible] [illegible] golden crown in the next life that he was [illegible] [illegible]orld. He was eager to catch hell on this [illegible] [illegible]f heaven in another world; anxious to work [illegible] [illegible]e might have a chance for eternal rest in th[illegible] [illegible]he poor could enter the kingdom of heave[illegible] [illegible]o himself, "Let the rich man get all he c[illegible] [illegible]ell later, anyhow, so he deserves all he ca[illegible] [illegible]talists, of course, were quite happy to let t[illegible] [illegible]anted in the next world. The workers ma[illegible] [illegible]pitalist class wants the earth and a[illegible]

ternal peace and glory in the next life has The man who has a "house not made with red with gold" is not seriously worried by rant in this life. He will live and suffer a rder that he may enjoy endless glory and years. The capitalist system will see to it giving him adequate suffering in his present him by saying. "The greater your sorrow reward in heaven." The slave will turn a calls upon him to awaken from his dope. l of his toil here and now. The slave will ill pocket the money given them by grateful ll gloat over "what fools these workers be." odies of the workers, its schools stunt the hes chloroform young and old into mental iven blinds them to their class interests. ent them from demanding more wages, the ere and now keep them submissive to the ses its wealth to increase the power of the n to bless the exploitation of labor. Capi-, guns, and jails to enforce its will. The at its call. Capitalism causes the workers es them with the fear for their future. want and hunger and cold here, and when church threatens to send them to a hotter sed by capitalism in this life, and haunted he is a good servant, works hard, raises s, is contented with his station in life, if mnch. If he never steals, begs, strikes, or ells him to do in all things, then at last will have about one chance in a million a heaven, provided the skypilots are able led also that his soul does not burn up earth and heaven.

they feared nature—all the phenomena apitalism keeps gods and devils on hand nish and reward them at its command. reach out to strangle the human race. nic power, by the control of wealth and s control of religion and education, of ple. From the lowest kindergarten to tal and capitalism helps God to muddle apital together control every institution, ir courts and legislative bodies, to our for the feeble-minded.

capitalism then the gods would long ltalism abolished the wooden plow, the rk canoe. Capitalism discarded all the avage ancestors because it found them eir weapons of destruction because they . It discarded their methods of dress-se it found them crude and unsanitary. the barbarous mythology, the sanctified n and brutal ideas, and devoted them to capitalist class soon found that it had lly matters in its scheme. Capitalism god, the Mohammedan god, and took otection.

place in its system, however, capitalism ost efficient, the most helpful, the most ter class and the most useful in keep-ented. Capitalism can with the utmost s to "Turn the other cheek," "Lay not y your masters as ye would the Lord e him thy cloak, also," and countless

All religions have the same purpose, but since we live in a Christian country we have to pay more attention to the destruction of the Christian religion than to any other. We have to free the brains of the workers so they will want to free their own bodies. Many radicals are of the opinion that the religious issue will take care of itself. It will not. Capitalism is taking care of it now, to the great injury of the workers. It is up to the radical groups to take care of it, expose its power and its fallacy, in order to free the slave brain from the insanity of religious faith. Do you doubt that religion is a form of insanity? We confine in an asylum the man who says that he is Napoleon; and we let the man who sings "I'm going to be an angel" live freely in our midst.

The gods and god worshippers and the capitalists who finance both, should either prove the existence of their gods or consign them to oblivion. It is up to the believers in a Supreme Being to prove there is one. They have never done so. They accept on faith what no one has ever demonstrated by fact to exist. Moreover, it is up to any being who wants to be accepted as a god to prove his own claims to divinity in such a manner that no one—child, savage, or scientist—can possibly misunderstand. If your god is omnipotent, he should have sufficient power to demonstrate his own existence. If he is merciful, he should desire to do so, that religious dissension may be prevented. If he is a jealous god, then he should do the same thing for his own glory. The world is several hundred billion years old. As we have waited all these billions of years for proof of the existence of god, we are likely to wait sime time longer. No god ever did anything to demonstrate his own existence.

Th religionist's position is the positive. The atheist's position is the negative. No court of law requires the proof of a negative. It is up to the gods and the god-worshippers to prove their positive position. No man, for example, can prove that he is not guilty of murder, theft, or any other crime. The law presumes him innocent until he is proven guilty. When the jury brings in a verdict of "not guilty" they do so simply because the prosecution has failed to prove his guilt, not at all because he has proven his innocence. No negative can be demonstrated, every positive can be. If a positive statement can not be demonstrated, then that of itself proves the negative to be the correct and truthful position. No god has ever been proven to exist, therefore the atheist takes the logical position that he does not exist.

The agnostic straddles the fence, either through fear of public opinion, family troubles, or through a sneaking fear that there might be a god, and if there is one, he wants to stand well with him. In other words, the agnostic is still obsessed by the remains of the religious fear implanted in him while he was a helpless child.

Capitalism has no use for atheists who come along and destroy its gods and upset its ethical creed. It knows that if the man or woman who scoffs at gods and hells and heavens is allowed to go freely about inspiring others to do likewise the god idea will soon fall into disrepute. The K. K. K. has already announced that speakers for the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will not be allowed to talk in certain States. It may be assumed that the Klan is prepared to use violence to prevent atheist meetings or, as in the present case, debates between atheists and theologians, as there is no legal means of doing so. A movement to put the Bible into the schools of California and other States which do not now compel religious instruction is well organized and heavily financed. Other religious groups, also well supplied with money, are organized for the purpose of controlling the leisure time of the people. Capitalism, not being able to force people to attend church services by direct legislation has, with the aid of the holy ones of god, devised laws and regulations which make it illegal to go anywhere else, or engage in any amusement or useful occupation on Sunday. By such means they hope to enforce church attendance. People like to go somewhere on the only day when they are not working and the godly believe that they will go to church if all other attractions are closed to them. Capitalism has been careless in this matter for a number of years and church attendance has steadily decreased. But in a very few years, if that class has its will done, there will be no place to go on Sunday except to a church; and a few years later they will make it illegal to stay at home.

Capitalism has unwittingly defeated some of its own objects in this matter of church attendance. Henry Ford, for example, is anxious to see religion flourish. He is a very religious man himself and expects everyone

else to be, also. Yet the Ford factories have made and sold over 12,000,000 cheap cars, thereby giving millions of people something else to think about than the hereafter, and furnishing them with a means of taking their families to the open country on Sunday. The motion picture and the radio have done more to keep people away from churches and to weaken religious influence than any radical propaganda.

Capitalism realizes this. Hence the Sunday closing laws, the Government and church monopoly of the radio, Government censorship of the films, and other restrictive legislation. Having already secured control of the education of the children, of the press and other agencies of news, capitalism, with god at its side, is now assuming control of art, music, the movies, radio, book publishing, and all other means of disseminating information to the adult mind. Having already secured economic and political control of the earth, they are determined to secure brain control—to own the minds of the people from birth to death.

Not only does the ruling class propose to put the fear of god into the minds of the workers and their children; not only does it finance religious propaganda more liberally than ever before, but it is doing more than that to insure the future ignorance of the American people. Money is withheld from educational institutions which teach more science than theology. Teachers who show the slightest tendency to develop an individuality of thought, either in themselves or in their pupils, are being dismissed from service. Already in a half-dozen States laws have been passed forbidding the teaching of that branch of science which most openly clashes with all religious faith. Evolution has been made illegal as a subject for discussion and some States expressly state, in the laws intended to suppress scientific instruction, that "nothing shall be taught which conflicts with the story of creation as told in the Book of Genesis." As two conflicting stories of creation are set forth by Genesis and as nothing shall be taught which conflicts with either one, the Tennessee lawmakers and others have forbidden the reading of Genesis, as well as the teaching of evolution. A strict interpretat on of the law would find teachers who read Genesis to their pupils as guilty as John T. Scopes.

This bold and open effort to suppress the knowledge of the modern scientific world and in its place give to the youth of our time the myths and legends of the ignorant, unwashed, half-naked, barbarians of from two to five thousand years ago is well financed and thoroughly organized. A dozen or more States will be asked to pass similar laws during the next year. The old battle between science and religion, which some of you had thought over and won by the scientists 50 years ago, is to be refought in the twentieth century. Ideas that belong to the ox-cart age of civilization will be broadcasted over the radio. Arguments that were discarded before printing presses were invented will be revived and published in modern newspapers. Miracle stories which were disbelieved by all the contemporaries of the alleged miracle workers will be remodeled and taught in the schools in place of geology. Your children will be studying the map of the New Jerusalem in place of astronomy. History will be taught with special reference to the acts of the apostles. Physiology will be revised to teach that rabbits lay eggs, that the hare has not a divided hoof but chews the cud, and that the bat is a bird. Geography will have to revise its maps in accordance with the flat-earth theory held by all the sanctified sons of god in past ages.

You may say that all this is absurd, and that not even the most ignorant preacher is so stupid as to believe that he can thus turn back the intelligence of the world 4,000 years. But they do believe it is possible to thus force their ideas on the public. They have passed many laws toward that end. They are prepared to wage a battle in every legislature in every State to attain their ends; and they expect to be victorious. They may not carry their teachings to such absurd lengths as I have indicated. They may not burn people at the stake or hang them as witches because they are teaching and publishing scientific truths. But they will blacklist them, starve them, and cut them off from the opportunity to use their knowledge for the benefit of humanity.

As soon as man ceases to depend on a god to help him, he begins to devise ways and means of helping himself. As soon as he learns that there is no god to hurt him, he begins to lose his fear of priests and politicians; as soon as he realizes there is no god to reward him for his sufferings, he

desires to abolish suffering and reward hims
of the god idea, he has a cleaner brain, mor
of making something of himself and of the w
had before.

Man has done countless things which no god
hands and feet were insufficient to do the bidd
invented the machine. He was not satisfied
made a boat. He was not satisfied to stay
so he made a submarine. He was not satisfie
so he made the automobile; when his mind o
plane. He has made machines to make his c
port him from place to place; do his writing,
earth with the speed of light. He has made
and turned the desert into a fertile garden. I
and made them better and more useful. He
and made them large and pleasant to the t
bitter fruits and made them large, sweet, and lu
to think for him. There is no limit to the d
is no limit to what he may sometime accompli

We are told by the book of Genesis that Go
his work good, and rested. He was satisfied.
ape, is never satisfied, never content. He nev
improvements. Man, himself the product of e
further evolution of all useful forms of life,
tion of the unfit. He is helping organic evoluti
the forces of nature.

Only the mud men and the gods are ever sa

When man can do more than the gods coul
he any longer depend upon them? Man mad
destroy his god. When he has destroyed hi
trial and social system, he will have as a resul
than any god ever made.

ATHEISTS REELECTE

The Devil's Angeles, Los Angeles branch of
the Advancement of Atheism (Inc.) (A. A. A.
of officers on January 7. William George Henr
Silver were unanimously reelected as president
treasurer, respectively.

Science is the only savior of mankind. If
clothes, discard every tool and weapon, go f
put your trust in prayer. How long would yo

EDITORIALS

Seven different back numbers of Queen Silv
a different lecture, by the editor, besides other i
They will be mailed to anyone who desires the
a copy, or $6 a hundred. The list of available l

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Evolution from Monkey to Bryan.
Pioneers of Freethought.
Rights of Children.
Evolution of Human Nature.
Science and the Workers.
Godliness of Ignorance.

And, of course, the current number, featuri
Capitalism, sells at the same price.

Most of the lectures have been illustrated with

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ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT Henry Ford

CROSS-REFERENCES

217 PAGES REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE

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THIS IS ENCLOSURE 7 OF 7 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

January 21, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

There is being transmitted herewith a letter written to Mr. [redacted] dated at Cleveland, Ohio, January 6, 1936, written by one [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, requesting $1,000,000 to be paid on or before January 30, 1936 by Mr. [redacted] to Mr. [redacted] if Mr. [redacted] desired to postpone the "wrath of God upon him." b7C

It has been ascertained by the Cleveland office that this individual has sent similar letters to [redacted] Mr. Edward George Bremer, and Mr. Henry Ford. It has also been established that this man is mentally deficient. b7C

The Bureau is being furnished the above described letter for the purpose of filing same in the Technical Laboratory in the event more letters of this description are received, or inquiry is later made of the Bureau by any of the above recipients of these letters.

Very truly yours,

J. P. MacFarland

J. P. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7C
Enclosure
CC - Cincinnati
- Chicago
- E. J. Connelley
- St. Paul
- Louisville
- Detroit
- Nashville
- New York

no encl
attached

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
JAN 25 1936

7-576-9149

JAN 25 1936

LAB

1/20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#7818

Laboratory Report

Case: Re: BREKID

Number: 7-576-9149

Specimens:

7-576-9149-A. Four sheets of the known handwriting of [redacted] to be placed on file.

b7c

Examination requested by: Cleveland

Date received: 1-24-36 jwp 1:30 PM

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination:

Examination by: [redacted] (1)

b7c

CC: Cincinnati
Chicago
E. J. Connelley, Chicago
St. Paul
Louisville
Detroit
Nashville
New York
Indianapolis
CC [redacted]

b7c